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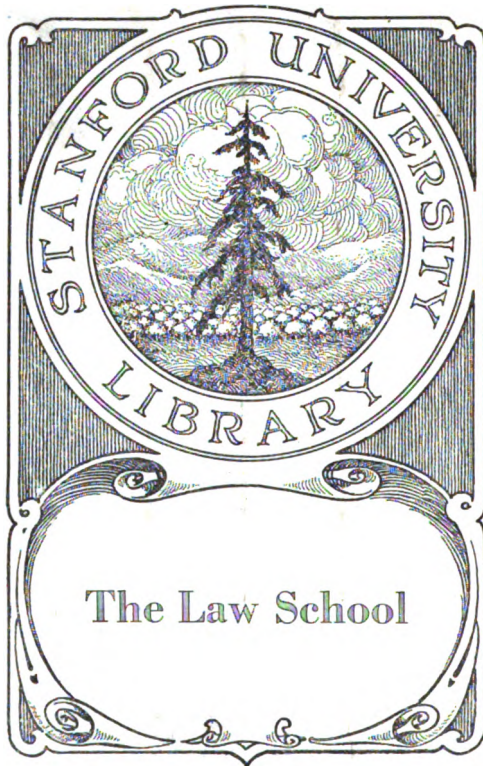
PUBLIC ACTS

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

PASSED

JANUARY SESSION, 1893.



Constitutional

PUBLIC ACTS

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

=

IN THE YEAR 1893.



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UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

JANUARY SESSION, 1893.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the Wednesday following the first Monday of January, being the fourth day of said month, and continued until the final adjournment thereof, on the thirtieth day of June next following, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

[Senate Bill No. 5.]

CHAPTER I.

An Act concerning the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 415 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "one senator and three representatives" in the third line thereof, and substituting in lieu thereof the words "two senators and two representatives."

Composition of committee on engrossed bills.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, January 31, 1893.

[House Bill No. 21.]

CHAPTER II.

An Act conferring Criminal Jurisdiction on the District Court of Waterbury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The district court of Waterbury, in addition to its civil jurisdiction as now by law established, shall have criminal jurisdiction as hereinafter provided. Terms of said court for the transaction of criminal business shall be held at Waterbury on the first Tuesdays of March, June, September, and December.

Criminal jurisdiction Waterbury district court.

Terms.

**Criminal
appeals.**

SEC. 2. In criminal cases, all appeals from the judgment of justices of the peace, or of any police, borough, or town court, in any town in New Haven county within the judicial district of Waterbury, except the town of Cheshire, shall hereafter be taken to the criminal term next thereafter holden of the said district court of Waterbury; and said court shall hear and determine all criminal causes brought to it on appeal, and make final disposition of the same in the same manner as criminal causes are now tried and determined in the superior court; and no appeals shall be allowed from the judgment of the said district court of Waterbury in any criminal cause, except on questions of law, which may be taken to the supreme court of errors in the manner now provided for appeals from the superior court. All criminal cases which may now or shall hereafter be pending by appeal in the superior court for New Haven county holden at Waterbury, may, upon motion of the assistant state's attorney for New Haven county, be transferred by order of said superior court holden at Waterbury on the fourth Tuesday of April 1893, to and be tried in the said district court of Waterbury. In all cases so transferred, said district court of Waterbury may make all orders, proceed to trial and final judgment, and enforce the same in the same manner as said superior court might have done if said cases had not been so removed. All bonds given for appearance, or for the prosecution of any case appealed as aforesaid, shall be and remain valid, and said district court of Waterbury may proceed to the forfeiture of the same in the same manner as said superior court might have done.

Criminal cases
pending before
New Haven
county superior
court.

**Salaries and
fees.****Judge called in.****Court officers.****Prosecuting
attorney.****Clerk.**

SEC. 3. The salary of the judge and the fees of the deputy judge of said district court for all services in civil and criminal matters shall be and remain the same as is now provided by law for the judge and deputy judge of the district court of Waterbury. Judges may be called in to try any causes, civil or criminal, in said court, or to hold any term of said court in the manner now provided by law for civil causes in said court. The sheriff of New Haven county, or in his absence one deputy sheriff, one messenger, and one constable shall be in attendance upon said criminal terms of the district court, and shall have the same powers, duties, and fees in connection therewith that such officers have at the criminal terms of the superior court.

SEC. 4. The judge of the said district court shall appoint a prosecuting attorney for said court, who shall hold the office during the term for which said judge is elected, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by said judge for incompetency or any other good cause. The powers and duties of said prosecuting attorney in all criminal causes brought to said district court, shall be the same as those of a state's attorney in appealed cases in the superior court, and said prosecuting attorney shall be paid a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of all fees.

SEC. 5. The clerk of the district court of Waterbury shall have the same powers, duties, and fees in every respect as regards

the criminal business of said court, as clerks of the superior court have in criminal causes in the superior court.

SEC. 6. All jurors summoned to attend the district court of ^{Jurors.} Waterbury may hear and determine both civil and criminal causes at any term and any time, under the direction of the judge of said court, and said court may tax and allow costs in any criminal causes, to the same extent and in the same manner as now provided by law in like causes in the superior court.

SEC. 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are ^{Repeal.} hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and the terms of office of the judge and deputy judge of the district court of Waterbury appointed during the present session of the general assembly shall begin on the first day of February, 1893. ^{When this act takes effect.}

Approved, February 16, 1893.

[House Bill No. 2.]

CHAPTER III.

An Act to Establish a Commission for the Promotion of Uniformity in State Legislation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint, by and with the consent of the senate, three commissioners, who are hereby constituted a board of commissioners by the name and style of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. It shall be the duty of said commission to examine the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency, the form of notarial certificates, descent and distribution of property, acknowledgment of deeds, execution and probate of wills, and other subjects on which uniformity is desirable; to ascertain the best means to effect uniformity in the laws of the states, and to represent the state of Connecticut in conventions of like commissions of other states for the consideration and recommendation of uniform laws to be submitted to the several state legislatures for their action; and to devise and recommend such other course of action as shall best accomplish the purpose of this act. ^{Commissioners for promotion of uniformity of legislation in the U. S.} ^{Their duty.}

SEC. 2. All appointments shall be laid before the senate on the first day the senate may be in session after the appointment is made. Vacancies in said board shall be filled by the governor to take effect immediately, but the senate, before which such appointment is laid, as above provided, may disapprove the same at any time before its final adjournment, and, upon such disapproval, the office shall again become vacant. Any commissioner may be removed by the governor, with the approval of the senate. ^{Appointment, how made.}

Compensation. SEC. 3. Said commission shall be allowed for their traveling and other expenses in effectuating the object of this act, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars in the aggregate for any one year, after the account for the same has been audited by the comptroller.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, February 16, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bills Nos. 33 and 34.]

CHAPTER IV.

An Act concerning Jailers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sheriffs to have charge of the jails and may appoint jailers, etc. SECTION 1. Section 3358 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Sheriffs shall have the charge and custody of the jails in their respective counties, and shall be jailers *ex officio*. Sheriffs may appoint a deputy jailer or jailers or other officers and employes under them in their respective counties, in county jails and county workhouses, the number of such deputy jailers, officers, and employes to be fixed and limited by the sheriffs in their respective counties; and said sheriffs shall be responsible for all damages that any person may sustain through the fault or negligence of any person so appointed by them. In case any sheriff shall not see fit to appoint a deputy jailer or jailers, such sheriff shall be jailer with the powers and duties which belong to deputy jailers.

Rate of prisoners' board. SEC. 2. Section 3359 is amended to read as follows: The county commissioners in their respective counties shall fix the sum to be received for boarding prisoners, not exceeding two dollars and twenty-five cents per week. The compensation of jailers and of the deputy jailer or deputy jailers and other officers and employes, shall be fixed by the sheriffs in their respective counties, subject to the approval of a judge of the superior court, and shall prescribe their respective duties and require them to give bonds with sureties to the acceptance of such judge, payable to the county treasurer in their respective counties, for the faithful performance of their several duties, said bond to be filed with the county treasurers. Such deputy jailer or deputy jailers, other officers and employes, shall be under the control and direction of the sheriffs in their respective counties. Sheriffs shall appoint all janitors of county court houses and their assistants, and shall fix their compensation unless otherwise fixed by statute, subject to the approval of a judge of the superior court. Messengers of the court shall be appointed by the court.

Janitors and messengers. SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, February 24, 1893.

[House Bill No. 68.]

CHAPTER V.

An Act concerning Voting Districts in the City of Bridgeport.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The common council of the city of Bridgeport may by ordinance divide each or any ward of the city of Bridgeport into two or more voting districts, and all the provisions of law now existing or which may hereafter be enacted regulating the holding of, or appertaining or relating to elections in the other voting districts of said city shall apply to said new voting districts when so established.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, February 24, 1893.

[House Bill No. 27.]

CHAPTER VI.

An Act concerning Election Returns.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 230 of the general statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Hartford" in line one, the words "and town of Enfield," so that said section shall read as follows: In the town and city of Hartford and town of Enfield the moderator of the second voting district, in the town of Waterbury the moderator of the third voting district, and in every other town and city divided into voting districts, unless otherwise provided by special statute, the moderator of the first district shall be the presiding officer for the purpose of declaring the result of the ballot of the whole town or city, and of making returns to the secretary of the state, and the moderators of the other districts shall be assistant presiding officers, and shall make returns of their polls as required by law.

SEC. 2. Section 239 of the general statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "Hartford," in line four, the word "Enfield," and inserting after the word "Hartford," in line five, the words "the presiding officer of the second district of Enfield," so that said section shall read as follows: The presiding officers of each electors' meeting in every town not divided into voting districts, and each presiding officer of the first district in all towns divided into voting districts, except Hartford, Enfield, and Water-

Voting districts in Bridgeport.

Who to declare the result and make return to the secretary in towns divided into election districts.

Return of votes at electors' meetings in towns divided into election districts.

bury, the presiding officer of the second district of Hartford, the presiding officer of the second district of Enfield, and the presiding officer of the third district of Waterbury, shall make out triplicate lists of the votes given in their respective towns for each of the following officers, viz : governor, lieutenant-governor, treasurer, secretary, comptroller, senator, judge of probate, sheriff, and representatives in congress, when said officers are to be chosen, also of the votes given for representative or representatives to the general assembly, chosen from such town, two of which lists he shall seal and deposit in the post-office in said town, the postage being paid thereon, directed to the secretary of the state at Hartford, one within two days, and the other within not less than five nor more than ten days after said meeting; and the third he shall deliver to the clerk of said town within two days after said meeting.

Approved, February 24, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 6.]

CHAPTER VII.

An Act concerning Foreign Fire Insurance Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

When foreign
fire insurance
can take risks
in this state.

SECTION 1. No foreign fire insurance company shall take risks in this state unless it has a cash capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and shall have made a deposit with the treasurer of this state, or with the proper officer of some other state, of not less than two hundred thousand dollars in securities authorized by law for investments by savings banks, in trust for the benefit of its policyholders in the United States; and no policy issued by such company to any citizen of this state shall be invalidated by the occurrence of hostilities between the government of the United States and the government under the laws of which it was organized.

Effect of hos-
tilities between
the U. S. and
foreign
government.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. Section 2845 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Approved, February 28, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 24.]

CHAPTER VIII.

An Act relating to Order of Notice in Divorce Cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Order of notice
in divorce
cases.

SECTION 1. Section 2804, title forty-six, chapter CLXVII (page 612) of general statutes is hereby amended by striking out all after the word "court" in the ninth line of said section, and

adding the words, "may hear such case, or if it see cause, order such further notice to be given as it may deem reasonable, and continue the complaint until the order has been complied with," so that the section when amended shall read as follows: On all such complaints where the adverse party resides out of or is absent from the state, any judge or clerk of the supreme court of errors, or of the superior court, or any county commissioner, may, in vacation, make such order of notice to the adverse party as he may deem reasonable; and such notice having been given and duly proved to the court, it may hear such complaint if it finds that defendant has actually received notice that the complaint is pending, and if it shall not appear that the defendant has had such notice, the court may hear such case, or if it see cause, order such further notice to be given as it may deem reasonable, and continue the complaint until the order is complied with.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, February 28, 1893.

[House Bill No. 241.]

CHAPTER IX.

An Act Validating Certain Deeds and Acknowledgments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. All deeds executed by trustees or assignees of insolvent estates intended to convey the title of real estate in this state, but defective because acknowledged by the person holding such title in trust individually, and not as such trustee or assignee, shall not for such reason be considered invalid, if otherwise executed in accordance with the laws of this state, but are hereby confirmed and validated.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage, but shall not affect any suit now pending.

Approved, February 28, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 84.]

CHAPTER X.

An Act relating to the Printing of Bills and Resolutions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 412 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out in the first line thereof the word "four" and substituting in lieu thereof the word "five," so that the first sentence when amended shall read as follows: Five hundred

copies of every bill or joint resolution reported favorably by a committee shall be printed for the use of the general assembly.

Immediate
effect.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, February 28, 1893.

[House Bill No. 26.]

CHAPTER XI.

An Act providing for an Assistant State's Attorney in Hartford County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Assistant
state's attorney
in Hartford
county.

SECTION 1. The superior court shall tax and allow for an assistant state's attorney in Hartford county a sum not greater than five hundred dollars annually.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 16, 1893.

[House Bill No. 79.]

CHAPTER XII.

An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Indecent assault
by one male on
another.

SECTION 1. Every male person who shall commit an indecent assault upon any other male person shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.

Consent no
defense.

SEC. 2. It shall be no defense to a complaint on this statute, that the male person so assaulted shall consent to the act of violence or to the act of indecency.

Sodomy not
intended.

SEC. 3. This act shall not affect the penalty for sodomy.

Approved, March 16, 1893.

[House Bill No. 78.]

CHAPTER XIII.

An Act concerning Commitments to State Prison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Warrant for
commitment to
state prison,
how executed.

SECTION 1. Section 1638 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Sheriffs shall execute warrants for the commitment of convicts to the state prison by delivering them

to the warden of said prison or his agent at the state prison; and the expenses of transportation shall be taxed and paid as other fees in criminal cases.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Immediate
effect.

Approved, March 16, 1893.

[House Bill No. 95.]

CHAPTER XIV.

An Act concerning Railroad Police.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 296 of the general statutes is hereby amended so that said section shall read as follows: The governor may, from time to time, upon the application of any railroad, electric or other street railroad, or steamboat company, engaged in the business of transportation in this state, commission, during his pleasure, one or more persons designated by such company, who, having been duly sworn, may act at its expense as policemen upon the premises used by it in its business, or upon its cars or vessels. When any such commission is issued or revoked, the executive secretary shall notify the clerk of the superior court of each county in which it is intended that such policeman shall act.

Appointment of
railroad or
steamboat
police.

SEC. 2. Section 297 of the general statutes is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows: Every railroad, electric or other street railroad, or steamboat policeman, may arrest in his precincts for all offenses committed therein, and bring the offenders before proper authority.

Their powers.

SEC. 3. Section 298 of the general statutes is hereby amended so that said section shall read as follows: Every such policeman shall, when on duty, wear, in plain view, a shield bearing the words "Railroad Police," "Street Railroad Police," or "Steamboat Police," as the case may be, and the name of the company for which he is commissioned.

To wear a
shield.

Approved, March 16, 1893.

[Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 142.]

CHAPTER XV.

An Act Repealing an Act concerning Fishing for Eels in the Town of Stonington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2494 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 29, 1893.

Fishing for eels
in Stonington
legal.

[Senate Bill No. 217.]

CHAPTER XVI.

Validating certain Acts of Justices of the Peace.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Official acts of
justice, his term
expired,
validated.

SECTION 1. All official acts heretofore done by any justice of the peace after the termination of his term of office between the first day of March, 1893, and the first Monday of March, 1893, if otherwise legal, are hereby validated and confirmed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[House Bill No. 53.]

CHAPTER XVII.

An Act concerning the Burial of Soldiers and Sailors.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Burial at state
expense of hon-
orably dis-
charged soldier
or sailor.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter twenty-four (page 15) of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: When any person who served in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States during the late civil war, and was honorably discharged therefrom, shall die, being at the time of his death a legal resident of this state, or whose service during the war was credited to this state, and not having estate sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of his burial, the state shall pay the sum of thirty-five dollars towards such funeral expenses, and the burial shall be in some cemetery or plot in this state not used exclusively for the burial of the pauper dead.

Duty of select-
men in the
premises.

SEC. 2. Section two of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: The selectmen of the town in which such deceased shall have resided or died, or is buried, shall pay the burial expenses of such deceased person, and upon satisfactory proof by the selectmen, made within six months of the date of death to the quartermaster-general, of the identity of the deceased, the time and place of his death and burial, and the insufficiency of his estate, and the approval thereof of the quartermaster-general, such sum of thirty-five dollars shall be paid to the selectmen by the comptroller.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 49.]

CHAPTER XVIII.

An Act concerning Annual Reports of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 331 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out the word "seven" from the twelfth line of said section, and inserting in place thereof the word "twelve," so that the clause as amended shall read as follows: Of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, twelve thousand.

Conn. Agricultural Experiment Station report, 12,000 to be annually printed.

SEC. 2. Section 1713 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out the word "two" from the sixteenth line of said section, and inserting the word "four" in place thereof, so that the last sentence of said section shall read as follows; It shall make an annual report to the governor which shall not exceed four hundred printed pages, and such annual report shall be submitted to the general assembly at its regular sessions.

Number of pages in such report.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 25.]

CHAPTER XIX.

An Act concerning the Connecticut State Firemen's Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The comptroller shall annually draw his order on the treasurer in favor of the Connecticut State Firemen's Association for the sum of eight thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money appropriated therefor.

Annual grant to Conn. State Firemen's Association.

SEC. 2. In addition to the amount named in the preceding section there shall annually be appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars, which sum shall be paid to the treasurer of the Connecticut State Firemen's Association, on an order drawn by the comptroller on the treasurer in favor of said Association, for the benefit of firemen injured in the line of fire duty, who are not fully provided for in section 346 of the general statutes.

Further grant for firemen injured in the line of duty.

SEC. 3. Section 345 of the general statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 28.]

CHAPTER XX.

An Act concerning Terms and Sessions of the Superior Court in Tolland County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Superior court
Tolland county,
where held.

SECTION 1. Any term or session of the superior court for Tolland county may be holden at Rockville or at Stafford Springs in said county, and any judge holding or assigned to hold such session may adjourn the court to or from Tolland, Rockville, or Stafford Springs, whenever he shall deem an adjournment advisable.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 64.]

CHAPTER XXI.

An Act concerning the Court of Common Pleas for Litchfield County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Litchfield
county court of
common pleas,
when and
where held.

SECTION 1. In the county of Litchfield, the terms of the court of common pleas shall be held at Litchfield on the first Tuesdays of May and November; at Winchester on the first Tuesdays of January and September; at Canaan on the first Tuesdays of February and October; and at New Milford on the first Tuesdays of March and December; and the judge of said court may adjourn any term thereof from any of said places to any other place so designated, and may, upon motion, assign cases for trial at such places.

Return of
process.

SEC. 2. The process in actions brought to said court in Litchfield county shall be returnable, and appeals from judgments of justices of the peace taken, in civil actions, to the first Tuesdays of any month except July and August, and the plaintiff or appellant in each cause may elect at which of the places designated in the preceding section for the holding of said court in said county the same shall be tried, by endorsing such election on the complaint at the time it is issued, or on the appeal at the time it is taken, or during the month to which it is returnable, and such cause shall be tried at the place so designated, except by agreement of the parties or order of the court. Where no such election is made, the court shall designate the place of trial.

SEC. 3. Said court may be designated, in all processes return-
able thereto, and in all appeals taken from the judgment of justices
of the peace, as "the court of common pleas for Litchfield county
to be holden in said county." Court, how
designated.

SEC. 4. All processes made returnable to and all appeals taken
from judgments of justices of the peace, as now provided by law,
and before this act shall take effect, shall be entered on the docket
of said court on the first Tuesday of September, 1893. Process before
this act takes
effect.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are
hereby repealed. Repeal.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on the first day of June, 1893.
Approved, March 29, 1893. When this act
takes effect.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 21.]

CHAPTER XXII.

An Act concerning the Court of Common Pleas for Hartford County.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General
Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. The general assembly shall, at its January session,
1893, and quadrennially thereafter, appoint, in the manner now
provided by law for the appointment of judges of the courts of
common pleas, an associate judge of the court of common pleas
for Hartford county, who shall hold his office as such associate
judge for the term of four years from the first day of April next
following his appointment. Associate judge
of Hartford
county court of
common pleas.

SEC. 2. Said associate judge shall have all the powers and ju-
risdiction of the judge of said court, and in the absence or inabil-
ity of the latter to hold court for any reason, it shall be the duty
of such associate judge to hold said court for such a period during
the absence or inability of the judge of said court, as the business
in said court may require. His powers.

SEC. 3. Said associate judge may also hold said court for the
trial of any cause pending therein, or for the hearing and disposi-
tion of any motion, argument, or other matter connected with any
cause before said court, at any time, including the months of July
and August; *provided*, the judge of said court and all the parties
to said cause, or their respective attorneys, shall request him so
to do. Same subject.

SEC. 4. The compensation of said associate judge shall be ten
dollars for each day he shall be actually engaged in holding said
court, to be taxed in the bills of said court, and paid by the sheriff
of Hartford county. His
compensation.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are
hereby repealed; but nothing herein contained shall affect the
provisions of sections 744, 745, and 746 of the general statutes,
whenever the judge and also the associate judge of said court are
unable or disqualified to act in any cause or matter pending in said
court. Repeal, except
as to
disqualification
of judge.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.
Approved, March 28, 1893.

[House Bill No. 49.]

CHAPTER XXIII.

An Act concerning Liens of Manufacturers and Throwsters of Cotton, Woolen, and Silk Goods.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Lien of manufacturers, etc., of cotton, wool, or silk, on material put into their hands for manufacture, etc.

SECTION 1. All persons or corporations engaged in the business of manufacturing, spinning or throwing cotton, wool, or silk into yarn or other goods, shall be entitled to a lien upon the goods and property of others that may come into their possession for the purpose of being so manufactured, spun, or thrown into yarn or other goods, for the amount of any account that may be due them, or any note or notes taken on account of such account from the owners of such cotton, wool, or silk by reason of any work and labor performed and materials furnished in or about the manufacturing, spinning, or throwing of the same, or other goods, of such owner or owners.

Lien not impaired by taking note, etc.

SEC. 2. Such lien shall not be waived or impaired by the taking of any note or notes, or recovery of any judgment, for the moneys so due, or for the work and labor performed and materials furnished; and such lien may be enforced by levy and sale under execution upon such judgment.

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[House Bill No. 141.]

CHAPTER XXIV.

An Act concerning Fire Escapes in Hotels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Hotels to be furnished with appliances for fire escape.

SECTION 1. Every owner, lessee, proprietor, or manager of a hotel situated in this state shall, on or before the first day of January, in the year 1894, place or cause to be placed a knotted rope or other better appliance, for use as a fire escape, in every room of said hotel used as a lodging room, except rooms on the ground floor; which knotted rope or other better appliance shall be securely fastened to a suitable iron hook or eye, to be securely screwed into one of the joists or timbers next adjoining the frame of the window, or one of the windows, of said room at least five feet from the floor, which rope shall be at all times kept coiled and exposed to the plain view of any occupant of said room; the

coil to be fastened in such manner as to be easily and quickly loosened and uncoiled; such rope shall contain knots not more than eighteen inches apart, and a loop on the end, at least three inches in length, and shall not be less than one-half inch in diameter, and of sufficient length to reach from the window to the ground. Such rope, iron hook, or eye and fastenings shall be of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of four hundred pounds, and there shall be plain directions how to use such rope or other better appliance printed and posted within six inches of the hook or eye to which the rope is fastened.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the inspector of buildings of every city or town in the state, or, if there be no such officer, of the chief engineer, or the officer performing the duty of chief engineer of the fire department, or if there be neither of such officers, then of the first selectman of every town in the state, in the month of July of each year to inspect every room of every hotel in the city or town in which he is performing the duty of inspector of buildings or of chief engineer or selectman, and to ascertain if the provisions of this act are complied with, and to report the condition of the rope or other better appliance to the mayor of the city or the board of selectmen of the town. ^{Officers charged with duty of inspection.} ^{Their report.}

SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. ^{Penalty for violating this act.}

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 73.]

CHAPTER XXV.

An Act regulating the Taking of Escallops in the Waters of the Town of Greenwich, and adjacent thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The taking of escallops in any of the waters of the town of Greenwich, or the waters adjacent thereto, is hereby prohibited between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of September in each year. ^{Escallop fishing in Greenwich restricted.}

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provision of the preceding section shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars. ^{Penalty.}

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[House Bill No. 146.]

CHAPTER XXVI.

An Act concerning Service of Jury Warrants.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Jury warrants,
how directed.

SECTION 1. Jury warrants issued under the provisions of section 862 of the general statutes shall be directed to the sheriff of the county, his deputy, or the constables of the towns in which the jurors to be summoned respectively reside.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[House Bill No. 198.]

CHAPTER XXVII.

An Act defining the Word Support.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Word
"support"
defined.

The word "support" in section 487 of the general statutes shall be construed to mean all necessary food, clothing, medicine, and medical attendance.

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[House Bill No. 234.]

CHAPTER XXVIII.

An Act relating to the Management of County Homes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Visitors and
inspectors of
county homes
for neglected
children.

Section 3656 of the general statutes is hereby amended by adding after the word "county," in the nineteenth line, the words "or more than one, in accordance with the population and area of the town;" so that the portion of said section containing said amendment shall read as follows: And they shall appoint a committee of one man or woman in each town of the county, or more than one, in accordance with the population and area of the town, who shall serve without compensation.

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[House Bill No. 171.]

CHAPTER XXIX.

An Act relating to Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. There shall be allowed the chief justice of the supreme court of errors, and each judge of the supreme and superior courts, for their necessary expenses while engaged in official duty, the sum of one thousand dollars annually, to be paid quarterly by the treasurer. Allowance to judges of supreme and superior courts for expenses.

SEC. 2. So much of section 3709 of the general statutes as Repeal. allows a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars annually to the chief justice of the supreme court of errors, and to each judge of the supreme and the superior courts, for necessary expenses, is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 29, 1893.

[House Bill No. 147.]

CHAPTER XXX.

An Act relating to the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 729 of the general statutes, between and inclusive of the words "In the county of Fairfield," in line eighteen on page one hundred and eighty-one, and the words "shall have so ordered," in line forty on said page, is amended to read as follows: In the county of Fairfield, the said term shall be held at Bridgeport on the first Tuesdays of January, March, May, September, October, and November, and at Danbury on the first Tuesdays of February, April, June, and December; but said court may, at its discretion, adjourn from Bridgeport or Danbury to Norwalk or Stamford, for the trial of court cases only; and when it is adjourned to be held either at Norwalk or Stamford, the judge of said court may appoint a messenger therefor. The sheriff of said county shall be in attendance on said court while it is in session at either of those places; and the county commissioners of said county, at the expense of said county, shall provide suitable rooms or apartments for holding said court, and furnish them with necessary accommodations. They shall also pay all the expenses of the judge and clerk of said court, incident to the holding of said court at either of the places above named, which the senators and representatives from said county in the Fairfield county court of common pleas, when and where held.

general assembly, at their biennial meeting at the state capitol or at any adjourned meeting, or at any meeting called by the said county commissioners, shall have ordered to be paid.

Effect of this act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and any writs made returnable on the first Monday of April, May, or June, 1893, shall not for that reason abate, and any attachments made thereon shall not thereby be impaired, but said writs shall be deemed to be returnable on the first Tuesdays of said months respectively,

Approved, March 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 148.]

CHAPTER XXXI.

An Act relating to the Court of Common Pleas for Fairfield County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Fairfield county court of common pleas, always open for certain purposes.

The court of common pleas for the county of Fairfield, on every week-day, except legal holidays, shall be deemed to be open, whether any judge be in attendance or not, for the purpose of entering appearances, taking judgments of nonsuit or default for want of appearance, and for filing pleadings, amendments to pleadings, and written motions; and all such proceedings shall be had between ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the clerk's office in said county, if said court be not actually in session.

Approved, March 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 118.]

CHAPTER XXXII.

An Act relating to Voluntary Associations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Voluntary associations may sue and be sued.

SECTION 1. Section 979 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any number of persons associated together as a voluntary association, not having corporate powers, but known by some distinguishing name, may sue and be sued, and plead and be impleaded by such name; and suits may be so brought against such associations by any individual member thereof, and such associations may bring suits against individual members.

Pending suits not affected.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, but shall not apply to pending suits.

Approved, March 30, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 115.]

CHAPTER XXXIII.

An Act concerning Compensation of Attorneys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 3718 of the general statutes is amended so that the last paragraph of said section shall read as follows: The superior court may allow to the attorney or attorneys appointed by the court to defend any person on trial before it, except in appealed cases, a reasonable compensation, not exceeding ten dollars per day, for his or their services in conducting such defense, and may also allow for necessary disbursements therein. Allowance to attorney defending in criminal case.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 165.]

CHAPTER XXXIV.

An Act concerning Hawley's or Babbit's Bridge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The town of Brookfield is hereby authorized and empowered, at a special town meeting warned and held for that purpose, to vote to transfer and convey to Fairfield county all its right, title, and interest in and to Hawley's or Babbit's bridge, the same being an interest of one-half. And the county commissioners of Fairfield county are hereby authorized and directed to draw their order upon the treasurer of said county, in favor of the treasurer of the said town of Brookfield, for an amount sufficient to reimburse said town for the sum of money it has expended in rebuilding, improving, and maintaining said bridge since June 31, 1889. Brookfield may transfer to Fairfield county her interest in a bridge.

SEC. 2. Upon such transfer being made to said county, it shall be the duty of said county, and of the selectmen of the town of Bridgewater, to take the charge, management, and control of said bridge, and to keep, maintain, and operate the same as a free public bridge. On such transfer the bridge to be kept free.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 30, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 47.]

CHAPTER XXXV.

An Act concerning the Appointment of Judges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Proceedings
on nominations
of judges.

SECTION 1. All nominations made by the governor to the general assembly for judges of the supreme court of errors or superior court, pursuant to the twenty-sixth amendment to the constitution shall lie upon the table and be printed in the calendar of the house where they are introduced, for three consecutive legislative days after their introduction, and every nomination made in either branch of the general assembly for judge of any court of common pleas, district, city, police, or borough court, shall be by the introduction of a joint resolution making such appointment, which resolution shall lie upon the table and be printed in the calendar of the house where it is introduced, for three consecutive legislative days after its introduction, when it shall be referred, without debate, to a joint select committee on judicial nominations.

Judges,
how elected.

SEC. 2. All appointments of judges of any of said courts shall be by concurrent resolution, and the action upon the passage of each resolution in each branch of the general assembly shall be by ballot, upon which shall be written or printed the word "yes" or "no," and no resolution shall contain the name of more than one nominee.

Repeal.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 30, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 59.]

CHAPTER XXXVI.

An Act relating to Expenses of Judges of Courts of Common Pleas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Expenses of
common pleas
judges.

SECTION 1. Every judge or assistant judge of the court of common pleas shall be allowed his necessary expenses while engaged in official duty, said expenses to be paid quarterly by the treasurer upon the audit of the comptroller.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 30, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 69]

CHAPTER XXXVII.

An Act concerning Terms and Sessions of the Superior Court for Windham County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Terms of the superior court for the transaction of civil business shall be held in Windham county, at Putnam, on the first Tuesday in September. Sessions of said court for the trial of civil causes shall be held at the beginning of each term at Windham on the first Tuesday in May and fourth Tuesday in October, and at Putnam on the first Tuesday in March; and further sessions may be held at said places as provided by law.

Terms of superior court, Windham county, when and where held for civil business.

SEC. 2. Terms of said court for the transaction of criminal business only, shall be held at Putnam on the first Tuesday of September. At the civil terms and sessions held on the first Tuesday in May at Windham and on the first Tuesday in March at Putnam, criminal as well as civil business may be transacted, and for the purposes of taking bonds and transacting all other matters pertaining to criminal business the sessions held at Putnam on the first Tuesday in March shall be considered terms of court for the transaction of criminal business; but at such terms and sessions, unless otherwise directed by the court, the trial of criminal causes shall precede the trial of civil causes.

For criminal business.

SEC. 3. Section 802 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: A convenient place for holding the superior court at Windham and at Putnam, shall be furnished without expense to the county, and the towns of Windham and of Putnam in legal meeting shall have power to provide, for the use of said county, suitable court accommodations, and to lay a tax to defray the expenses of the same.

Towns of Windham and Putnam to provide court accommodations.

SEC. 4. All parts of sections 790, 791, 1615, and 1616, of the general statutes inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 359.]

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

An Act relating to Anatomy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The first selectman of any town, the mayor of any city, the sheriff, coroner, or jailer of any county, the master of any workhouse, superintendent, or person in charge of any almshouse, asylum, hospital, morgue, or other public institution, which

Anatomical subjects for Yale Medical College.

is supported in whole or in part at public expense, having in his possession or control the dead body of any person which would have to be buried at public expense, or at the expense of any such institution, shall give notice thereof to the department of medicine of Yale University, at New Haven, and upon the expiration of twenty-four hours after death, or after such body shall have come into his possession or control, shall deliver said body to said department, in such manner as it shall direct, and at its expense; *provided, however*, that said department shall, at any time within one year, have given notice to said selectman, mayor, sheriff, coroner, or jailer of any county, or to said master, superintendent, or person in charge of any almshouse, asylum, hospital, morgue, or other public institution aforesaid, that such bodies would be needed for the purposes hereinafter specified; and *provided, also*, that such bodies shall not have been claimed by any relative, either by blood or marriage, or any legal representative of such deceased person, within the aforesaid period of twenty-four hours. No notice shall be given, and no body delivered, in case of any person dying of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, scarlet fever, typhus fever, small pox, diphtheria, membranous croup, or measles; nor shall the body of any person known to said officer to have any relatives, either by blood or marriage, be so delivered without their consent; nor shall the body of any person detained on civil process, or for trial for any criminal offense, or of any traveler or stranger, other than a tramp or vagrant, or of any person who shall be known at any time to have expressed a desire that his body should be buried, be so delivered; and the body of any person so delivered, if subsequently claimed by any relative or friend for burial, shall be given up to him for that purpose.

Disposition of
the remains.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the professors and teachers of said department of medicine to dispose of the remains of all bodies, received in accordance with the provisions of this act, in a manner consistent with public propriety, and as directed, from time to time, by the state board of health, after the same shall have answered the purposes of study; and said department shall keep a record of the name, sex, and last residence, if known, of every person whose body is so received.

Penalty for
violation of
this act.

SEC. 3. Any selectman, mayor, sheriff, coroner, or jailer, the master of any workhouse, the superintendent or person in charge of any almshouse, asylum, hospital, morgue, or other public institution, which is supported, in whole or in part, at public expense, who shall deliver any corpse, for the purposes of medical and surgical study, to any person in violation of any provision of this act, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act for which no other penalty is prescribed, and any person knowing that the deceased had relatives, either by blood or marriage, who desired to give the body decent burial, or to whom the deceased had expressed a desire that his body should be buried, who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to give information thereof to the persons in charge of such body, having reasonable opportunity for so doing, and having knowledge of the fact that such body may be

delivered up for medical or surgical purposes, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be liable in damages to the executor or administrator of the deceased, in a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than four hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. Sections 1729, 1730, and 1736 of the general statutes, ^{Repeal.} and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 4, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bills Nos. 100 and 250.]

CHAPTER XXXIX.

An Act in relation to Judges of Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever any person acting as judge of any court of common pleas, district court, city court, police court, town court, or borough court, has heretofore performed the services prescribed by law for the judge of such court, he shall be entitled to recover the fees and salary attached to such office, notwithstanding the fact that such person may not have been elected judge of such court according to law. ^{Compensation of acting judge of inferior court.}

SEC. 2. Any person who has performed the duties of such judge is hereby authorized to sue for and recover the fees and salary allowed by law to the judge of such court. ^{How recovered.}

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, April 4, 1893.

[House Bill No. 55.]

CHAPTER XL.

An Act relating to Indecent Exposures and the Pollution of Water.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1540 of the general statutes is hereby amended so that said section shall read as follows: Every person who shall wantonly and indecently expose his person in sight of any dwelling-house or public highway, or who shall bathe in any reservoir from which the inhabitants of any town, city, or borough, having acquired the right, are supplied with water, or who shall cast any filthy or impure substance in said reservoir, or commit any nuisance in or about it, or any of its tributaries, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. ^{Indecent exposure.} ^{Pollution of water of reservoir.}

Approved, April 4, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 56.]

CHAPTER XLI.

An Act concerning the Appointment of School Officers.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*School visitors,
their duty.

Section 2143 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The board shall annually assign the duty of visiting the schools of the town to one or more of their number; if one only is assigned, he shall be called the acting school visitor or superintendent of public schools; if more than one, they shall be called the acting school visitors, and such school officer or officers shall visit such schools at least twice during each term, once within four weeks after the opening, and again during the four weeks preceding the close, at which visit the schoolhouse and out-buildings, school register, and library shall be examined, and the studies, discipline, mode of teaching, and general condition of the school investigated. Half a day shall be spent in each school so visited, unless otherwise directed by the board. They shall, one week at least before the annual town meeting, submit to the board a full written report of their proceedings, and of the condition of the several schools during the year preceding, with plans and suggestions for their improvement.

To make
report.

Approved, April 4, 1893.

[House Bill No. 158.]

CHAPTER XLII.

An Act concerning Bills of Interpleader.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Bills of
interpleader.

Whenever any person has, or is alleged to have, any money or other property in his hands or possession which is claimed by two or more persons, either he, or any of the persons claiming the same, may bring a complaint in equity, in the nature of a bill of interpleader, to any court which by law has equitable jurisdiction of the parties and amount in controversy, making all persons parties who claim to be entitled to, or interested in, such money or property; and said court shall hear and dispose of all questions which may arise in such case.

Approved, April 4, 1893.

[House Bill No. 120.]

CHAPTER XLIII.

An Act relating to Ecclesiastical and Religious Societies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Any and all ecclesiastical and religious societies shall have the right to form such constitutions and by-laws for their own government as they shall deem proper, not inconsistent with the laws of this state. Religious societies may make by-laws.

SEC. 2. When any person, who is not a member of any other ecclesiastical or religious society or association, shall desire to join any ecclesiastical or religious society which does not provide for any church organization, separate from its ordinary membership, such person may sign and lodge with its clerk a written declaration of his or her desire to become a member of it, which declaration shall be read at its next meeting, and by major vote of the members present, referred to such committee as the society shall select, for the examination of the qualifications and reasons of the candidate for his or her desire to become a member of said society, and said committee shall report upon said application at a subsequent meeting of said society, and if, on a report of said committee favorable to said candidate, he or she shall at said meeting be elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present, such person shall thereupon become a member of such society. The provisions of this act shall not apply to societies in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Membership how acquired. Not applicable to Episcopal societies.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, April 4, 1893.

[House Bill No. 178.]

CHAPTER XLIV.

An Act providing for the Incorporation of Christian Churches.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Any church of Christ now existing, or which may be hereafter organized, in this state, may become a corporation or body politic, when its purpose so to do shall be determined by a two-thirds vote of its members of legal age present at a meeting duly warned and held for that purpose, by filing with the secretary of state a certificate of organization, signed by its clerk and any two of its other officers. All persons who at the date of the organization of said corporation are, or thereafter shall become, members of said church, shall, so long as they remain members of Christian churches, how incorporated.

said church, be members of said corporation, but in the election of its officers and management of its secular affairs, only those members of legal age present at any meeting shall be entitled to vote.

Powers of such corporations.

SEC. 2. Every such corporation formed or organized under the provisions of this act shall be a body politic and corporate by the name adopted in said certificate, and by such name shall have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all suits whatever, either at law or in equity, and to purchase, receive, use, mortgage, and convey any and all estate, both real and personal, necessary and proper for the purposes of religious corporations; and in case there is no ecclesiastical society connected with said church, then said corporation, so formed or organized, under the provisions of this act, shall have, possess, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of, and be subject to all the duties enjoined upon, ecclesiastical societies by the laws of this state.

Ecclesiastical society may transfer property to church corporation.

SEC. 3. Any ecclesiastical society connected with a church of Christ in this state may, by a unanimous vote of its members present at a meeting duly warned and held for that purpose, assign, transfer, and convey to the church of Christ with which it is connected, and which shall have been incorporated, either under the provisions of any general law, or by special act of the general assembly of this state, all the property and estate, real and personal, and trust funds of said society, to be held by said church corporation under and upon the same uses and trusts upon which the same had previously been held by said society; and the committee of any society passing such a vote are hereby authorized to make, pursuant to the terms of such vote, any and all conveyances necessary to complete such assignment and transfer; but before the same shall be effectual, a certificate of the fact of such assignment and transfer shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state by the clerk of said society; and every such assignment and transfer so made shall be subject to the debts and liabilities of the society making the same, to the same extent as previous to such conveyance.

Dissolution of ecclesiastical society, when and how.

SEC. 4. Any ecclesiastical society which shall hereafter vote under the provisions of the preceding section of this act, to assign, transfer, and convey to a duly organized church corporation all its property and estate, including the trust funds of said society, may, thereupon, at the same or a subsequent meeting of said society, due notice having been given, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, vote to dissolve its own organization; and in case any such ecclesiastical society shall so vote, the same shall become and be dissolved upon making proper conveyance of its property as aforesaid, and upon filing a certificate of the fact of said vote of dissolution and of such conveyance in the office of the secretary of state signed by the clerk of said society; and thereafter the church corporation to which such assignment and transfer shall have been made shall have, possess, and enjoy all the rights and

privileges of, and be subject to all the duties enjoined upon, ecclesiastical societies by the laws of this state.

SEC. 5. Any corporation which may be organized in accordance with the provisions of this act shall have power to take, receive, hold, and convey any and all estate, real or personal, which may be given or be bequeathed to it by any person or party, in trust or otherwise, for any charitable, benevolent, educational, ecclesiastical, or missionary object or purpose. Church corporation may hold estate in trust.

SEC. 6. Any unvested gift or legacy to an ecclesiastical society which, pursuant to the provisions of this act, has ceased to exist, shall inure to and vest in the corporation which hereunder has taken its place. Unvested gifts.

SEC. 7. Nothing herein shall affect or abridge the liability of any member of any ecclesiastical society to it, or on account of any of its debts incurred before the dissolution of said society. Effect of this act.

SEC. 8. Chapter LIII of the public acts of 1889, is hereby repealed; but nothing herein shall affect or impair the rights of any corporation hitherto organized thereunder. Repeal.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, April 4, 1893.

[House Bill No. 91.]

CHAPTER XLV.

An Act concerning fishing in Orcuttville Reservoir Pond.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 2455 of the general statutes is hereby repealed. Fishing in Orcuttville Reservoir Pond, Stafford.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, April 4, 1893.

[House Bill No. 289.]

CHAPTER XLVI.

An Act concerning Insane Persons Confined in the State Prison or Common Jails.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 3617 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: When, in the opinion of the warden of the state prison, or the jailer of any common jail, any person confined in said prison or jail has from any cause become insane, or shall appear to be insane, it shall be the duty of said warden or jailer to immediately report the fact to the governor, and there- Commission to examine convict thought to be insane.

upon it shall be the duty of the governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a commission of not more than three experts to examine such person, which commission having been duly sworn, shall at once proceed to said prison or jail and so far as possible ascertain the mental condition of such person, and shall make a report in writing to the governor as to the sanity or insanity of such person. And if it shall appear from said report that in the opinion of said commission such person is insane, and the governor shall approve the same, he shall issue an order to said warden or jailer or to any proper officers, to take such person, together with a certified copy of the record of his commitment to prison or jail, and also a certified copy of said report, and deliver such person, and said record and report, to the superintendent of the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, there to be safely kept until the expiration of the term for which said person was committed to said prison or jail, or until such person shall have recovered from his insanity. And if before the expiration of the term for which said person was committed to said prison or jail, any such insane person shall, in the opinion of the superintendent of said hospital, have recovered his reason, said superintendent shall forthwith report the fact to the governor, who shall appoint a commission as hereinbefore provided, which commission shall examine such person and report as to the sanity of such person to the governor in writing. If it shall appear from said report that such person shall have ceased to be insane, and the governor shall approve said report, he shall issue an order to said warden or jailer, or any proper officer, to take such person from said hospital and deliver said person to the proper authorities of said prison or jail.

Detention of
insane convict
in the hospital
in certain cases
after his term.

SEC. 2. Section 3619 is amended to read as follows: When any convict shall have been transferred by order of the governor from the state prison or from a common jail to the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, and shall be confined in said hospital at the time of the expiration of the term of imprisonment for which he was committed to said prison or jail, and shall be insane, the superintendent of said hospital shall certify said facts to the governor, who is hereby authorized and empowered to issue an order, if he shall deem best, for the further detention of such person in said hospital until he shall have recovered from his insanity; and the governor shall cause such order to be transmitted to said superintendent.

Approved, April 5, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 320]

CHAPTER XLVII.

An Act concerning Jurors in Litchfield County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The number of jurors to be chosen in each town in Litchfield county shall hereafter be as follows: Litchfield, forty-two; Barkhamsted, sixteen; Bethlehem, ten; Bridgewater, ten; Canaan, twenty-eight; Colebrook, fourteen; Cornwall, twenty-two; Goshen, sixteen; Harwinton, fourteen; Kent, twenty; Morris, ten; New Hartford, twenty-eight; New Milford, forty; Norfolk, eighteen; North Canaan, fourteen; Plymouth, twenty-six; Roxbury, twelve; Salisbury, thirty-two; Sharon, twenty-six; Thomaston, twenty-four; Torrington, forty-four; Warren, ten; Washington, twenty; Watertown, sixteen; Winchester, forty-four; Woodbury, twenty-two.

Number of
jurors in each
town, Litch-
field county.

Approved, April 12, 1893.

[House Bill No. 57.]

CHAPTER XLVIII.

An Act concerning Costs in Criminal Cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

No costs shall be taxed in favor of any officer for travel with a prisoner to jail, upon more than one mittimus, where the prisoner is committed on more than one mittimus.

Limitation of
costs for taking
prisoner to jail.

Approved, April 12, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 239.]

CHAPTER XLIX.

An Act concerning Public Ferries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Every person, other than an employe of a ferry company, who shall open any gate or bar-way on any ferry dock, pier, or landing-place, or who shall let down any chain or guard, or open any gate on any ferry boat, placed there for protection and safety, if said act be done wilfully, and without the consent of such ferry company, shall be fined not more than seven dollars.

Protection of
passengers at
ferry dock, etc.

Penalty.

Approved, April 12, 1893.

[House Bill No. 220.]

CHAPTER L.

An Act concerning Ponds and Lakes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Weirs to
preserve fish
in ponds
stocked by fish
commissioners.

The proprietors of private ponds, and the selectmen of any town in which any pond or lake is situated, or the selectmen of adjoining towns surrounding any lake or pond, by concurrent action may, when such ponds or lakes have been stocked by the fish commissioners of this state, or by the parties owning the same, with bass, land-locked salmon, or any other fish not natural to said waters, construct or authorize the construction of weirs or nets to prevent the escape of such fish, or their being drawn into any flumes or mill-races and destroyed by water-wheels or chemicals used in manufacturing; *provided* that, when the water of any such pond or lake is drawn upon for manufacturing or other purposes, under any right existing or hereafter acquired, said weirs or nets shall be so constructed and kept clear from obstructions as not to interfere with the passage of water.

Approved, April 12, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 94.]

CHAPTER LI.

An Act concerning New Trials of Civil Actions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

New trial on
ground of
verdict against
evidence.

Section 1127 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Upon the trial of any cause in either of said courts before a jury, either party may, within six days after judgment therein, file a written motion for a new trial upon the ground that the verdict is against the evidence in the cause, and the court shall thereupon report such evidence to the supreme court of errors and make it a part of the record; and, if such court shall be of opinion that the verdict was against such evidence, it shall grant a new trial.

Approved, April 12, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 115.]

CHAPTER LII.

An Act relating to Escape of Prisoners during Transportation to Jail.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Every person in the custody of any sheriff, deputy sheriff, policeman, constable, or other officer, for transportation to any county jail, who shall escape or attempt to escape from the custody of such officer, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for sixty days. Prisoner escaping from officer, how punished.

Approved, April 12, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 99.]

CHAPTER LIII.

An Act relating to Terms of the Superior Court for New Haven County, at Waterbury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The terms of the superior court for New Haven county at Waterbury, for the trial of criminal causes only, shall be held on the third Tuesdays of February, June, and October in each year, and all binding over cases pending upon the docket of said superior court for Waterbury, shall be transferred to and entered upon the docket at the term to be holden on the third Tuesday of June, and all such cases taken to the April term of said court, as now by law provided, shall be continued to and entered upon the docket for said June term. Terms of superior court at waterbury.

SEC. 2. All bonds and recognizances taken for the appearance of the accused at said April term shall be good and effectual to hold such party for trial at the June term thereof. Bonds, etc., for appearance.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

[Senate Bill No. 62.]

CHAPTER LIV.

An Act concerning Steam Boilers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint, in each congressional district, a suitable person to inspect steam boilers used for manufacturing, heating, and mechanical purposes, who shall hold office Boiler inspectors and their duty.

for three years. Said inspector shall, as often as once in each year, carefully inspect every such boiler in his district, and, if he finds such boiler to be in good order, and free from weakness and material defects, he shall give a certificate of inspection to the party using the same; but any company incorporated by this state or other state of the United States, for the purpose of making inspection of steam boilers, and that maintains a corps of steam-boiler inspectors, and that has complied with the insurance laws of this state, may issue certificates of inspection in lieu of those issued by the inspectors appointed by the governor, *provided*, a policy of insurance is issued covering loss or damage to person or property arising from the explosion of the boiler or boilers so inspected; and the boiler or boilers on which such certificates have been issued shall be exempt from inspection by the steam-boiler inspectors of the state.

SEC. 2. Section 3770 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 12, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 103.]

CHAPTER LV.

An Act relating to Duties of Boards of Relief.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Meetings of
boards of relief.

Section 3851 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The board of relief in each town shall meet on the first Monday in January, annually, having given at least ten days' previous notice of the time and place of such meeting, by posting it on the public sign-post in said town, or publishing it in some newspaper printed therein, and may adjourn from time to time, to a day not later than the fourth Monday of the following February, on or before which said board shall complete the duties imposed upon them by this title.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 98.]

CHAPTER LVI.

An Act concerning Costs in Layout of Highways and Private Ways.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Costs on
application to
set aside
layout of way.

In case any person shall apply to the superior court for relief from the doings of selectmen in laying out a highway or private way, as provided in section 2701 of the general statutes, and said court shall set aside such layout, the costs shall be paid by the town.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 205.]

CHAPTER LVII.

An Act relating to Organization of Districts for Extinguishing
Fires and other Purposes.*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General
Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. Upon the petition of ten or more legal voters of any town in this state not residing within the territorial limits of any city or borough in said town, specifying the limits of a proposed district to be organized under this act, and not including within said limits any part of any city or borough in said town, the selectmen of said town shall call a meeting of the legal voters residing within said specified limits, to act upon said petition, to be held at such place within said town, and at such hour as said selectmen shall designate, within fourteen days after said petition is received by said selectmen. Said meeting shall be called by posting a written notice of the same, signed by said selectmen, in some prominent place within said proposed district, at least five days before the time fixed for said meeting, and by advertising said notice in some newspaper published or circulated in said town.

Districts for
extinguishing
fires, etc., how
and when
organized.

SEC. 2. At such meeting the legal voters may establish the district for any or all of the following purposes, viz.: to extinguish fires, to sprinkle streets, to light streets, to plant and care for shade and ornamental trees; to construct and maintain sidewalks, crosswalks, drains, and sewers; to appoint and employ watchmen or police officers. They may give a name to the district and choose necessary officers therefor, to hold office until the first annual meeting thereof: and the district shall thereupon be a body corporate and politic, and have all the powers in relation to the objects for which it was established that are necessary for the accomplishment of said objects, including the power to lay and collect taxes. The clerk of said district shall cause its name and a description of its territorial limits, and of any additions that may be made thereto as provided in this act, to be recorded in the land records of the town in which such district is located.

Purposes of
such districts.

SEC. 3. A district established for any of the purposes indicated in section two may, from time to time, by vote, add thereto any other of said purposes; and from and after such vote it shall have all the powers and rights in relation to the new purposes that it previously had in relation to its original purposes.

Such districts
bodies
corporate.

Additional
purposes.

SEC. 4. The officers of such districts, and their powers and duties, shall be the same in relation to the purposes for which such districts are organized as the officers of school districts are for school district affairs; and except as provided in this act the laws relating to school districts, *mutatis mutandis*, shall apply to such districts.

Officers.

Condemnation
of land.

SEC. 5. If any such district cannot obtain for a reasonable price any land or easement in land required by it for its purposes, it may apply to the superior court in the county in which such district is situated, which shall proceed in the same manner as is by law provided for taking land for highway purposes.

Drains or
sewers,
how paid for.

SEC. 6. If any such district shall construct any drains or sewers, such proportion of the cost thereof as said district may determine may be assessed by the committee of said district, in the manner prescribed by said district, upon the property specially benefited by such drains or sewers, and the balance of such cost shall be paid for out of the general funds of such district.

Enlargement
of districts.

SEC. 7. Upon the petition of a majority of the legal voters residing within limits contiguous to any such district, praying to be admitted as a part of such district, the committee of said district shall call a special meeting of said district, and said district may by a majority of the legal voters present and voting at such meeting, admit the territory described in said petition to be a part of said district.

Restriction
of powers.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall be construed as giving power to any such district to construct or purchase water-works or electric light works without express power from the general assembly.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 15.]

CHAPTER LVIII.

An Act relating to the Taking of Eels in Stamford and Darien.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Restriction
removed.

Section 2496 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 23.]

CHAPTER LIX.

An Act concerning the Employment of Custodians of Elevators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Minor under
sixteen not to
run elevator.

SECTION 1. No person, partnership, or corporation shall permit or employ any person under the age of sixteen years to have the care, custody, operation, or management of any elevator.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. Any person, partnership, or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 341.]

CHAPTER LX.

An Act concerning Exemption from Jury Service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 861 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: All members of any fire company organized under the laws of this state, and engineers or wardens of any fire department in any town, city, or borough, members of the general assembly during any regular or special session, attorneys-at-law in active practice, and physicians in active practice, shall be exempt from serving as jurors in any court; and every officer, musician, and private who shall perform duty in the active militia, in accordance with the provisions of law, or who may be prevented from doing such duty by sickness, bodily infirmity, or other reasonable cause, shall, if he desire it, be exempt, while liable to such duty, from serving as a juror. Exemption from jury service.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 276.]

CHAPTER LXI.

An Act concerning Resident Agents of Foreign Fire Insurance Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Foreign fire insurance companies, and fire insurance companies of other states of the United States, permitted to do business in Connecticut, shall make contracts of insurance upon property therein only through lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents. Foreign companies to make contracts of insurance through licensed agents only.

SEC. 2. Any company, or officer, or agent thereof, violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense. Penalty.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 369.]

CHAPTER LXII.

An Act concerning Tax Liens.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

How and how
long tax lien
may be
continued.

Section 3896 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: The first selectman of any town, the mayor of any city, the warden of any borough, and the chairman of the committee of other communities may continue any tax lien upon any real estate by causing to be recorded in the land records of the town in which the real estate is situated, within the first year after the tax becomes due, his certificate describing the real estate, the amount of the tax, and the time when it became due; and thereupon such tax, with the interest thereon at seven per centum per annum, in lieu of nine per centum during the existence of said lien after the recording of such certificate, shall remain a lien upon such real estate for five years thereafter, unless the tax and interest shall be sooner paid; and any tax lien so continued, when the tax has been paid, may be discharged by a certificate of the first selectman of any town, the mayor of any city, the warden of any borough, and the chairman of the committee of other communities, recorded in such land records.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No 362.]

CHAPTER LXIII.

An Act relating to School Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Division of
districts
formed from
parts of two or
more towns.

Haddam
excepted.

Section 2154 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Whenever a school district is formed from parts of two or more towns, either town shall have power to divide such district by annexing the parts lying in said town to any adjoining district therein; *provided*, that the remainder of said divided district shall contain not less than forty persons between the ages of four and sixteen years; *provided, also*, that the above proviso shall not apply to that part of the town of Haddam lying on the east side of the Connecticut river.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 86.]

CHAPTER LXIV.

An Act making an Annual Appropriation in Favor of The Connecticut Historical Society.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby annually appropriated to The Connecticut Historical Society, for the purpose of enabling said society to classify and catalogue its collection of printed and manuscript material, now inaccessible to the general public; to bind and arrange the same in a suitable and convenient manner; to mount, frame or otherwise suitably prepare its portraits, plates, engravings, lithographs, sketches, maps, surveys, etc.; to properly arrange for permanent exhibition its collection of articles in its museum and archaeological department; to publish its rolls of soldiers in the revolutionary and colonial wars, not heretofore printed; and to do such other work as shall be necessary in order to preserve such documentary and other historical matter, in its possession, as is in a perishable condition, and is intended for the use and benefit of the public in general.

Annual appropriation to Connecticut Historical Society for certain purposes.

SEC. 2. Said appropriation shall be paid in equal quarterly installments to the treasurer of said society, upon the order of the comptroller, who is hereby directed to draw his order for the same.

How payable.

SEC. 3. Said Connecticut Historical Society shall deposit in the state library three hundred copies of each catalogue, report, or other work published by said society, pursuant to the provisions of this act; and the state librarian shall distribute or dispose of the same, as other publications are distributed under state authority.

Copies of publications deposited with state librarian, how distributed.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 439.]

CHAPTER LXV.

An Act relating to the Assessment of Taxes in Waterbury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The board of assessors elected within and for the town of Waterbury on the first Monday of October, 1892, shall hold office until the first day of March, 1894.

Term of Waterbury assessors chosen in 1892.

SEC. 2. At the annual town meeting for the election of officers to be held in the town of Waterbury on the first Monday of October, 1893, three assessors shall be elected in the manner now by law provided. The term of office of the person receiving the

Three assessors to be elected in 1893.

Their official terms.

highest number of votes for assessor at said election shall be three years from and after the first day of March, 1894; the term of office of the person receiving the second highest number of votes for assessor at said election shall be two years from and after the first day of March, 1894; the term of office of the person receiving the third highest number of votes for assessor at said election shall be one year from and after the first day of March, 1894. In the event that any two of the persons elected assessors at said election shall receive the same number of votes, the selectmen of said town shall determine which of said two persons shall have the longer term, and the other shall hold the shorter term.

One assessor annually chosen in 1894 and after.

SEC. 3. At the annual town meeting for the election of town officers, to be held in the town of Waterbury on the first Monday of October, 1894, and annually thereafter, one assessor for said town shall be elected in the manner now by law provided, who shall hold office for the term of three years from and after the first day of March succeeding his election.

His term.

Tax lists as of March first to be annually brought in.

SEC. 4. The assessors in the town of Waterbury shall, on or before the first day of March, 1894, and annually thereafter, publish in one or more newspapers published in said Waterbury, a notice requiring all the persons in said town liable to pay taxes, to bring in written or printed lists of the taxable property belonging to them on the first day of March in that year, an abstract of which lists when equalized, corrected, and arranged according to law, shall be lodged in the town clerk's office in Waterbury on or before the fifteenth day of December, 1894, and on or before the fifteenth day of December annually thereafter, for public inspection, and said lists and abstracts so filed shall be the lists and abstracts upon which the board of relief of said town shall act, and from which the rate bills for said town shall be made, and all laws now applicable to tax lists and abstracts shall be applicable to the lists and abstracts so made.

Powers of Waterbury assessors.

SEC. 5. The assessors in the town of Waterbury elected in the manner aforesaid, shall have all the powers and duties prescribed by statute for assessors, and in addition thereto shall make out the rate bills for said town, for the city of Waterbury, and for the Center School District of Waterbury, and shall add to the town rate bill the commutation tax for said town as now by law provided, and shall have all the powers and duties now conferred by law upon the board of selectmen and the authorities of said city and Center School District concerning such rate bills and such commutation tax, and shall be liable to all penalties now prescribed by law for failure to perform such duties, and such rate bills shall be delivered to the several clerks of said communities on or before the fifteenth day of March in each year, and shall be collected in the same manner as rate bills made by the board of selectmen and the authorities of said city and Center School District are now collected.

Duties of assessors chosen in 1892.

SEC. 6. The assessors in said town elected on the first Monday of October, 1892, shall at once, upon the passage of this act, commence upon the duties of preparing the lists and abstracts, for the

town, city, and Center School District, of Waterbury, as set forth above, and shall publish a notice, in one or more newspapers printed in Waterbury, requiring all persons liable to pay taxes to bring in written or printed lists of the taxable property belonging to them in said town on the first day of the month preceding the passage of this act, when they shall proceed and complete said assessment lists and abstracts, and make the several rate bills in the manner provided in this act.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Effect of this act.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 199.]

CHAPTER LXVI.

An Act concerning Civil Actions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. An action may be brought by any person claiming title to, or any interest in real property, against any person or persons who claim to own the same, or any part thereof, or who claim to have any estate either in fee, for years, for life, in reversion, or remainder, or any interest in the same, or any lien or incumbrance thereon, adverse to the plaintiff, for the purpose of determining such adverse estate, interest, or claim, and to clear up all doubts and disputes, and to quiet and settle the title to the same. Quietting title to real estate.

SEC. 2. The complaint in such action shall describe the property in question and state the plaintiff's claim, interest, or title, and shall name the person or persons who claim such adverse estate or interest. Property and claimant's interest to be described in the complaint.

SEC. 3. Each defendant shall, in his answer, state whether or not he claims any estate, interest in, or incumbrance on said property, or any part thereof, and, if so, the nature and extent of the estate, interest, or incumbrance which he claims, and he shall set out the manner in which, and the sources through which such estate, interest, or incumbrance, is claimed to be derived. Defendant's interest to be stated in his answer.

SEC. 4. No judgment for costs shall be rendered in such action against any defendant who, by his answer, disclaims all estate, interest in, or incumbrance on said property, but costs shall be taxed in his favor at the discretion of the court. But the court shall, in such cases, without further proof, render judgment that such defendant has no estate, interest in, or incumbrance on said property, or any part thereof. Costs on judgment for defendant.

SEC. 5. The court shall hear the several claims and determine the rights of the parties, whether derived from deeds, wills, or other instruments, or sources of title, and may determine the construction of the same, and render judgment determining the ques- Construction of deeds, wills, etc., by the court.

tions and disputes, and quieting and settling the title to said property.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 210.]

CHAPTER LXVII.

An Act establishing The Storrs Agricultural College, and providing for the Distribution of Money received from the United States for Educational Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Storrs Agricultural College named.

SECTION 1. The name of the Storrs Agricultural School is hereby changed to The Storrs Agricultural College, by which name it shall hereafter be known and called.

Its object.

SEC. 2. Section 1716 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: The Storrs Agricultural College is hereby established, and shall remain an institution for the education of youth whose parent or parents are citizens of this state; and the leading object of said college shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the general assembly of this state shall prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in accordance with the provisions of an act of congress approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts"—also in accordance with an act of congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of congress approved July 2, 1862."

SEC. 3. Sections 1717, 1718, and 1719 of the general statutes are amended by striking out the word "school" whenever it occurs, and inserting the word "college."

Agricultural College Bonds.

SEC. 4. Section 2253 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: The bonds of this state, endorsed and known as Agricultural College Bonds, and constituting the capital of the agricultural college fund, with all funds heretofore and hereafter received from the United States under an act of congress approved July 2, 1862, and entitled "An act donating public land to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," shall not be transferable except by special act of the general assembly, but shall remain in the custody of the commissioner of the school fund; and the treasurer

and said commissioner are hereby authorized to invest any money now in their hands, or that may hereafter come into their hands, belonging to the principal of said fund, in any securities, except personal securities, in which by law the savings banks of the state may invest, and said commissioner shall semi-annually receive and pay over the interest accruing from said fund to the treasurer of this state, who shall semi-annually pay over the interest accruing from said fund, and also the amount received by virtue of an act of congress approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of congress, approved July 2, 1862," to Yale University, and to the board of trustees of The Storrs Agricultural College, in such proportions and for the purposes and on the conditions set forth in the succeeding sections; and the treasurer shall pay interest, at the rate of five per centum per annum, on the principal of such funds remaining in the treasury uninvested.

SEC. 5. The corporation of Yale University shall, upon the passage of this act, and semi-annually thereafter, report under oath to the treasurer of the state the number of pupils in attendance at Sheffield Scientific School, who had, previous to the passage of this act, been admitted as gratuitous pupils under the agreement between Yale College and the general assembly of this state, as approved by Governor Buckingham, September 3, 1863, and thereupon the said treasurer shall pay over to Yale University a sum equal to twice the amount such pupils would be required to pay at the regular rates charged other pupils of the said school.

Report as to
gratuitous
pupils at
Sheffield
Scientific
School.

Payment for
such pupils.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this act no further nominations or appointments of state pupils to the said Sheffield Scientific School shall be made, and no portion of the interest, accruing from the said act of congress, approved July 2, 1862, and no part of the proceeds of the act of congress of 1890, shall be paid over to said corporation of Yale University, except as provided in section five of this act, until said corporation shall contract in writing, in such form as the governor shall approve, to fulfill and perform all the duties and obligations imposed upon it by this act.

Appointments
to said school
after passage
of this act.

SEC. 7. After the passage of this act, said corporation of Yale University shall furnish gratuitous education in such courses of instruction as, including the courses of instruction already instituted in said school, shall carry out the intent of the aforesaid act of congress, approved July 2, 1862, in the manner especially prescribed by the fourth section of said act.

Gratuitous
education by
Yale University
hereafter.

SEC. 8. Said corporation shall furnish gratuitous education in said courses of instruction to pupils who shall be annually nominated to be pupils of said school in the manner prescribed by law. The number of pupils to be so received gratuitously into said school shall be, in each year, such a number as would expend a sum equal to the interest on the proceeds of the aforesaid act of congress, approved July 2, 1862, for the same year, in paying for their instruction in said school if they were required to pay for it

Number of
gratuitous
pupils.

at the regular rates charged to other pupils of said school for the same year. Said pupils shall be citizens of this state, and shall be admitted into said school upon the same terms and subject to the same rules and discipline which shall apply to all other pupils of said school, with the single exception that they shall not be required to pay anything for their instruction.

Payments to
Storrs
Agricultural
College.

SEC. 9. All the interest and funds arising from the said acts of congress, of 1862 and 1890, not paid over to Yale University by the provisions of this act, shall by said state treasurer be paid over to the trustees of The Storrs Agricultural College, for the use of said college in the manner heretofore provided by law.

Question of
damages
between Yale
and the State,
how decided.

SEC. 10. Should any question of damages, growing out of the provisions of this act, arise between the corporation of Yale University and the state of Connecticut, such question of damages shall be referred to three commissioners, one to be selected by the general assembly of this state, one to be selected by the corporation of Yale University, and a third commissioner to be agreed upon by the two first mentioned, or, in case of their disagreement, the third commissioner shall, upon application thereto by the other commissioners, be appointed by the chief justice of the supreme court of errors of this state, and the decision of said commissioners, or of any two of them, in writing, shall be final, and their award shall, if in favor of Yale University, constitute a claim against the state. The comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his order upon the treasurer in favor of Yale University, for the amount of such award, which shall be paid from the sum appropriated for general purposes.

Agreement of
State with
the U. S.

SEC. 11. The state of Connecticut hereby assents to and agrees to receive the moneys granted by said act of congress of 1890, and further agrees that said moneys shall be expended in accordance with the provisions of said act.

Reports.

SEC. 12. Said corporation of Yale University and the trustees of The Storrs Agricultural College shall annually make and distribute the reports called for by the aforesaid acts of congress.

SEC. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, April 21, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 489.]

CHAPTER LXVIII.

An Act to Prevent Pool Selling.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Pool selling
prohibited.

SECTION 1. Every person, whether as principal, agent or servant, who shall own, possess, keep, manage, maintain, or occupy, or who shall assist in keeping, managing, maintaining, or occupy-

ing any building, room, office, park, ground, enclosure or place with apparatus, books, boards, or any device for the purpose of making, recording or registering bets or wagers, or of buying or selling pools upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, or endurance of man, beast, bird, or machine, or upon the result of any game, competition, political nomination, appointment, or election, whether such trial, contest, game, competition, nomination, appointment, or election take place either within or without this state, or where pool-selling of any kind, either directly or indirectly is permitted or carried on, or in which the business of transmitting money to any race track or other place there to be placed or bet on any horse race, game, sport, competition, nomination, appointment, or election, whether within or without this state, is permitted or carried on in any manner, and every person who shall make, record, or register any such wagers or bets, or buy or sell, or be concerned in buying or selling any such pools, or of carrying on the business of the transmission of money to any race track or other place there to be bet or placed on any horse race, game, sport, competition, nomination, appointment, or election, whether within or without this state, and every person, who being the owner, lessee or occupant of any building, room, park, ground, enclosure, or place, or part thereof, knowingly permits the same to be used or occupied for any such purposes, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, **Penalty.** or both; and each day of such owning, keeping, occupying, permitting, or transmitting shall constitute a separate offense; and whoever becomes the custodian or depositary of any pools, money, property or thing of value, in any manner wagered or bet upon such result, or of any apparatus of any kind used for the purpose of assisting in buying or selling any such pools or making any such wagers or bets, shall be punished in like manner.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 216.]

CHAPTER LXIX.

An Act to Encourage the Breeding and Improvement of Horses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons knowingly to enter or cause to be entered for competition for any purse, prize, premium, stake, or sweepstakes offered or given by any agricultural, trotting, or other society, association, person, or persons in this state, any horse, mare, gelding, colt, or filly under a false or assumed name, or out of its proper class, wherever and whenever such prize, purse, premium, stake, or sweepstake is to depend upon, and be decided by a contest of speed.

Entering horse
for race under
false name.

Classification
of horses.

SEC. 2. The class to which any horse, mare, gelding, colt, or filly shall be deemed to belong, for the purpose of entry in any such contest of speed, or the class to which any owner or owners, keeper, or driver of any such horse, mare, gelding, colt, or filly may, can, or shall have the right to nominate or enter said animal, shall be based upon, and be determined by some public performance of said horse, mare, gelding, colt, or filly in a former contest or trial of speed, as provided by the written or printed rules of the society or association under which the proposed contest is advertised to be conducted.

Misrepresentation
as to former
performance.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person, or persons, whether the same be or be not the owner, keeper, or driver of any horse, mare, gelding, colt, or filly, to knowingly misrepresent, or fraudulently conceal the public performance of any such horse, mare, gelding, colt, or filly, in any former contest or trial of speed for the purpose of securing an entry in such contest of speed, whether such person or persons, owner, driver, or keeper succeed in making such entry or not.

Penalty.

SEC. 4. All violations of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by both.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 264.]

CHAPTER LXX.

An Act relating to Duties of the Deputy Dairy Commissioner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Deputy Dairy
Commissioner,
his duties.

All the duties of the dairy commissioner, as prescribed in sections 2620 and 2621 of the general statutes, and in chapters LX and CCXXXIV of the public acts of 1889, may be performed by the deputy dairy commissioner under the direction of the dairy commissioner.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 349.]

CHAPTER LXXI.

An Act for the Encouragement of Dairy Interests.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Annual grant
to Conn.
Dairymen's
Association.

SECTION 1. The comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his orders on the treasurer annually for amounts not exceeding in each year the total sum of one thousand dollars in favor of the treasurer of the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, upon the presentation of vouchers sworn to by the president and

treasurer of said association, that such sums are needed for the payment of expenses incurred by the association in advancing the dairy interests of the state. Said vouchers shall include an itemized statement of such expenses and shall not include any compensation to any officer or member of the association as such, nor any office expenses other than stationery and postage.

SEC. 2. All acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, When this act takes effect. and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 352.]

CHAPTER LXXII.

An Act concerning Shade and Ornamental Trees on Highways.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The mayor and aldermen of cities, the warden Designation of shade trees in highways. and burgesses of boroughs, and the selectmen of towns are hereby authorized and may at any time designate, as hereinafter provided, trees within the limits of the highways, at least one tree in each thirty-three feet, for the purposes of ornament and shade, such trees to be of a diameter of one inch or more.

SEC. 2. Said authorities, by themselves or by a committee by Marks on such trees. them appointed, shall designate such trees as are selected by them for the purposes set forth in this act, by driving into the same, at a point not less than four nor more than six feet from the ground, on the side toward the traveled path or roadway, a nail or spike with a head with the letter C plainly impressed upon it, said nails to be procured by the secretary of the state board of agriculture, and furnished to said authorities as required by them for the purposes of this act, and they shall examine sections of highways and designate such trees, whenever requested to do so in writing, by three taxpayers of their respective municipalities, and they shall renew such of said spikes and nails as shall be destroyed or defaced.

SEC. 3. Whoever wantonly injures, defaces, or destroys any Penalty for injury to such trees. tree designated in accordance with the preceding section, shall be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars and costs, or be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

SEC. 4. The owners of the adjoining property may remove or Removal of such trees by owner of adjoining land. cut down any such designated tree by written consent of a majority of the officials or committee authorized to designate such trees.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 387.]

CHAPTER LXXIII.

An Act to Protect Deer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Protection
of deer.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall hunt, kill, attempt to kill, chase, or take any deer, buck, doe, or fawn in this state, during the ten years succeeding October 1, 1893, shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars.

Jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in complaints brought for violation of this act.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[House Bill No. 337.]

CHAPTER LXXIV.

An Act concerning Fishing in Bantam Lake.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Fishing in
Bantam lake
restricted.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall take or attempt to take any fish from Bantam lake, in Litchfield county, between the first days of February and May in each year, shall be fined not more than fifty nor less than twenty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Jurisdiction
of offense.

SEC. 2. Prosecutions for violations of this act may be heard and determined by any justice of the peace in the towns of Litchfield or Morris.

Approved, April 19, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 409.]

CHAPTER LXXV.

An Act concerning Suits on Probate Bonds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Limitation of
suit on probate
bond.

SECTION 1. No action shall be maintained against the surety on any probate bond unless brought within six years from the final settlement of account of the principal in such bond and the acceptance of said account by the court of probate.

Exceptions.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to minors who are parties in interest.

Approved, April 25, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 233.]

CHAPTER LXXVI.

An Act concerning Flowage Petitions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

All the provisions of section 1216 of the general statutes shall be applicable in case any person desires to build a dam on his own land to create a pond or reservoir from which to take ice. Proceedings to flow land for pond to take ice.

Approved, April 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 25.]

CHAPTER LXXVII.

An Act concerning Seats for Female Operatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Every person, partnership, or corporation employing females, in any mercantile, mechanical or manufacturing establishment in this state, shall furnish and provide suitable seats for the use of all females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by said females when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed. Seats to be provided for females employed in various establishments.

SEC. 2. Any person, partnership, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense. Penalty.

Approved, April 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 392.]

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

An Act regulating the Taking of Clams in Mill River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 2375 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Every person who shall take more than one bushel of clams from Mill river, in the town of Fairfield, between Jelliff's dam, so-called, and the southwestern extremity of the breakwater, at one tide, between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of May, or who shall take more than one Taking clams in Mill River, Fairfield, restricted.

peck of clams from said river at one tide, between the fifteenth day of May and the first day of September in any year, shall be fined not more than seven dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, April 25, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 161.]

CHAPTER LXXIX.

An Act relating to the Election of Assessors in the Town of East Hartford.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

East Hartford assessors, how elected.

SECTION 1. The town of East Hartford, at its annual town meeting in the year 1893, shall elect one assessor who shall hold office for the term of one year from the day of his election, one assessor who shall hold office for the term of two years from the day of his election, and one assessor who shall hold office for the term of three years from the day of his election, and until their respective successors shall be elected and qualified, and annually thereafter shall elect one assessor, who shall hold office for the term of three years from the day of his election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

Vacancy in office.

SEC. 2. In case of a vacancy in the office of assessor, the town shall, at its next annual town meeting, elect some person for the unexpired term.

Who may vote.

SEC. 3. Any person, qualified to vote in town meeting, may vote for as many persons for assessor as said meeting is required to elect under this act.

Tie vote.

SEC. 4. In case of a tie vote for assessor, the selectmen elected at such meeting shall, within six days thereafter, appoint one of the two persons receiving the highest number of votes to be assessor, and shall file with the town clerk a certificate of such appointment.

Approved, April 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 506.]

CHAPTER LXXX.

An Act relating to the District Court of Waterbury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Criminal causes transferred to Waterbury district court.

SECTION 1. The assistant clerk of the superior court for New Haven county, at Waterbury, shall on the fourth Tuesday of April, A. D. 1893, transfer all criminal causes, on the docket of said court by appeal, to the district court of Waterbury. In all cases so transferred, said district court of Waterbury may proceed

to trial and final judgment, and enforce the same in the same manner as though said cases had been regularly brought to said district court by appeal, and all bonds given for appearance may be enforced by said district court of Waterbury, in like manner.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. When this act takes effect.

Approved, April 25, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 35.]

CHAPTER LXXXI.

An Act concerning Trespassing of Domestic Fowls.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Chapter CXIX of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: Every owner or keeper of domestic fowls, who shall allow them to trespass upon the premises of another person, shall be liable to the owner or occupant of said premises for all damage done by such fowls, and if, after written notice has been given to the owner of such fowls, he neglects to prevent further trespass, at any time within six months after the service of such notice, he shall upon complaint in each case of trespass occurring within six months after the service of such notice, be fined not more than seven dollars. Owner of trespassing fowls liable for damage and to fine.

Approved, April 25, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 194.]

CHAPTER LXXXII.

An Act concerning Fees of Parties in Civil Actions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 3720 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The fees of parties in civil actions shall be: for each complaint, exclusive of signing and bond, one dollar and fifty cents for the first page, and for each succeeding page, seventy-five cents; for each judgment file, one dollar, and the further sum of seventy-five cents for each additional page, when such judgment file exceeds one page. To the prevailing party in any civil action in the superior court, court of common pleas, district court, or city court, by way of indemnity, the following sums: for all proceedings before trial, ten dollars; for the trial of an issue of law or fact, fifteen dollars, and if more than one issue of fact shall be tried at any one time only one trial fee shall be allowed; in appeals from justices of the peace only one-half of the foregoing. Fees of parties in civil actions.

fees shall be allowed. To the prevailing party in any justice court, by way of indemnity for all proceedings, one dollar; in difficult or extraordinary cases in the superior court, where a defense has been interposed, the court may, in its discretion, make a further allowance to the prevailing party, not to exceed one hundred dollars. The following sums may also be allowed to the prevailing party, in causes pending in the supreme court of errors: for all proceedings twenty dollars; for expenses actually incurred in printing copies of briefs, a sum not exceeding fifteen dollars.

Costs in
supreme court
discretionary,
when.

SEC. 2. The foregoing costs, in the supreme court of errors, shall be in the discretion of the court on reservation of a case for advice or when a new trial shall be granted, and nothing herein shall interfere with the discretion of the court in taxing costs in cases asking equitable relief. Parties shall also receive, for each witness attending court, his legal fee and mileage; for each deposition taken out of the state, five dollars; taken within the state, three dollars; on an application for the sale of property attached, the expenses incurred; for maps, when necessary in trials involving title to or easement in real estate, a reasonable sum; for copies of records used in evidence, bonds, recognizances, and subpoenas, court and clerk's fees; for the signing and service of process, the legal fees payable therefor, except that no fee shall be allowed for the return of a subpoena to court.

Fees for
witnesses,
depositions,
etc.

Approved, May 4, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 180.]

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

An Act concerning Neglect to Support Wife and Children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Neglect to
support wife or
children, how
punished.

SECTION 1. Section 3402 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Every person who shall unlawfully neglect or refuse to support his wife or children shall be committed to the workhouse or county jail and sentenced to hard labor for not more than sixty days, unless he shall show to the court before which the trial is had, that, owing to physical incapacity or other good cause, he is unable to furnish such support; *provided*, that in case of conviction for the offense aforesaid, the justice of the peace or other court before which such conviction is had, may, in lieu of the penalty herein provided, accept from the person convicted a bond to the treasurer of the town in which such conviction is had, or, in case of appeal, to the treasurer of the town in which conviction is originally had, with good and sufficient surety, conditioned for the support of the wife, child, or children, as the case may be, or for the payment of such sum towards such support as the court may find the necessities of the case and the ability of such person may require, for the term of six months from and after

the date of such conviction, and such justice or court may accept such bond at any time after such conviction and order the person so convicted to be released.

SEC. 2. Whenever any person convicted under the provisions of the foregoing section shall give a bond as therein provided, and neglect to comply with the same, the selectmen of the town to whom the same is given shall immediately furnish the support to such wife, child or children, to the extent provided for in such bond.

Selectmen to
furnish support,
when.

Approved, May 4, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 222.]

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

An Act concerning Annual Payments to Agricultural Societies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1720 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "six months" in the last sentence and inserting "twelve months," so that the sentence will read: The balance of said appropriation shall be divided among all of said societies in proportion to the amount of premiums and gratuities, exceeding one hundred dollars, actually paid in cash to exhibitors at their respective annual fairs holden within twelve months previous to such distribution, but not including therein purses or premiums paid for horse racing, trials of speed, or any other kind of recreation or amusement.

Distribution of
appropriation
to incorporated
agricultural
societies.

Approved, May 4, 1893.

[House Bill No. 108.]

CHAPTER LXXXV.

An Act relating to Appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Sections 306, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, and 411 of the general statutes are hereby repealed.

Specific
appropriations,
law repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 4, 1893.

[House Bill No. 376.]

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

An Act concerning the Survival of Civil Actions after Expiration of Official Term of Judge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Survival of civil action in superior court, the term of judge expired.

SECTION 1. If the term of office of any judge of the superior court shall have expired, or shall hereafter expire, during the pendency of any proceeding before such judge, any other judge of said court, upon application made, shall have all the power to proceed therewith as if the subject matter had been originally brought before said judge.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 4, 1893.

[House Bill No. 451.]

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

An Act concerning Rape.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Rape or abuse of female child, how punished.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall commit the crime of rape upon any female of the age of fourteen years or more, or who shall carnally know and abuse any female child under the age of fourteen years, shall be imprisoned in the state prison not less than three years.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. Section 1406 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 4, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 178.]

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

An Act concerning Support by Relatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

What relatives liable to support pauper, and when.

SECTION 1. Section 3318 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: When any person shall become poor and unable to support himself or herself and family, and shall have relatives in the degree of husband, father or mother, grandfather or grandmother, children or grandchildren, who are able to provide such support, it shall be provided by them; and if they shall neg.

lect to provide it, the selectmen of the town or the wife of such husband or any of such relatives may bring a complaint therefor to the superior court of the county in which such poor person resides, against any of such relatives able to provide; which court may order the defendant to contribute to such support from the time of serving such complaint, such sum as may be reasonable and necessary, and may issue execution monthly or quarterly for the same, which, when collected, shall be paid to said selectmen or to said wife for that purpose as the court may order. And when such complaint is brought by the selectmen or wife, the court or any judge thereof, in vacation, may require the defendant to become bound with sufficient surety to such town or wife to abide such judgment as may be rendered on said complaint.

SEC. 2. Section 3319 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Such defendant may at any time thereafter prefer his complaint to said court against such selectmen or wife, or other relatives making such application to be relieved from such contribution; and if said court shall find that he is required to contribute to an amount beyond his ability, it may again direct how much, if anything, he shall contribute therefor, and the remainder of said support shall be furnished by said town.

Such relative
relieved from
contribution,
when.

Approved, May 4, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 177.]

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

An Act Dividing the Town of Thompson into Voting Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The town of Thompson is hereby divided into and shall comprise two voting districts, for the accommodation of the electors therein at electors' meetings.

Voting districts
in Thompson.

SEC. 2. So much of said town as is included in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eleventh, twelfth, and fifteenth school districts, and in that portion of the tenth school district lying easterly of the highway beginning at the Massachusetts state line near the Dyer Freeman place, and running thence southerly past the Samuel Moore place, thence past the house of Joseph S. Perry in a direct course to school district number seven, shall be and comprise the first voting district; and the remaining portion of said town shall be and comprise the second voting district. The place of voting in the first district shall be in the fourth school district, and the place of voting in the second district shall be in the sixteenth school district.

Described.

SEC. 3. No elector in said town shall lose his right to vote at any electors' meeting held in said town by reason of his being registered in the wrong district.

Registration in
wrong district.

Approved, May 4, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 221.]

CHAPTER XC.

An Act concerning Protection and Preservation of Natural Oyster Beds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Taking oysters from natural oyster beds restricted.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall, between the twentieth day of July and the tenth day of September, in any year, gather or take any oysters or shells from any natural oyster beds under state jurisdiction and in the Housatonic river, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the gathering or taking of shells or mussels in said Housatonic river below a line drawn from a stake on the west bank of said river at Quimber's Neck Point, so-called, and running thence in a northeasterly direction to a stake on the east side of the channel of said river.

Boat used for the purpose liable to seizure.

SEC. 2. Any boat or vessel used by any person for taking any oysters or shells from such natural beds, or from the Housatonic river, between the twentieth day of July and the tenth day of September, in any year, shall be liable to seizure, under the penalties as provided in section 2400 of the general statutes, and such seizure may be made, either within the town where the offense is committed or wherever, within this state, said boat or vessel may be found, within one year after the commission of the offense.

Right to dig channel to wharf, or to take clams, not affected.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to affect the right to construct or dig channels as provided for in Chapter CXXVIII of the public acts of 1889, or to prevent the taking of clams from any of the waters of this state.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 176.]

CHAPTER XCI.

An Act relating to State Referees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appointment state referees.

SECTION 1. Chapter CCXLIX of the public acts of 1889 is amended so as to read as follows: John D. Park, Miles T. Granger, and Dwight Loomis, and, after the fourteenth day of January, 1894, Elisha Carpenter, are hereby appointed state referees, whose duty it shall be to hear and report to the superior court the facts in such cases as the court, with the written consent of the parties or their attorneys, may refer to any one or more of said referees.

SEC. 2. Each of said referees shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and his necessary expenses while engaged in performing such duty, which shall be paid by the state. Said referees shall not receive any other fees for such service, and no referee fee shall be taxed against either party to any case so referred.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 107.]

CHAPTER XCII.

An Act concerning Reformatory and Humane Institutions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 3622 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The land, buildings, and appurtenances belonging to the state in Meriden shall be and remain a place for a school for the use of the state, by the name of the Connecticut School for Boys.

Connecticut
School for
Boys, named.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts in which the words "State Reform School" are used, are hereby amended to conform to this act.

Repeal.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 59.]

CHAPTER XCIII.

An Act relating to Trade-Marks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3965 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner or bailor, fill with any mineral water or other beverage, any bottle stamped with the name or trade-mark of the owner, a description of which name and trade-mark has been registered as provided in section 3964 of the general statutes, with intent to sell the same, or who shall sell such bottle so filled without the consent of the owner or bailor thereof, or who shall sell merchandise, or use any such bottle or any compartment box used in transporting the same so stamped, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

Penalty for
filling bottle
stamped with
owner's trade-
mark with
intent to sell.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[House Bill No. 203.]

CHAPTER XCIV.

An Act relating to the Seizure of Vessels Illegally Used in Taking Shell-fish.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Boat illegally
used for
dredging may
be seized.

Section 2400 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: All sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and constables shall, and any other person may, seize any boat or vessel illegally used in dredging, with its tackle, apparel, and furniture, wherever found within one year thereafter; and shall forthwith give notice thereof to two justices of the peace, or if in New Haven county, or in Fairfield county, to any city court, of the county where the seizure was made; which authority shall forthwith order reasonable notice to be given to the person who is in possession of the property seized, or to the owner thereof, if known, of the time and place of trial; and shall, at the time appointed, determine whether such property was used contrary to law; and, if found to have been so used, shall order it to be sold in such manner as said authority shall direct; and the avails thereof, after deducting all costs and charges which said authority may allow, shall be paid, half to the person who made the seizure, and half to the town where the offense was committed. If such property be found not to have been used contrary to law, then all costs and charges which said authority may allow, shall be paid by the state in the manner provided for the payments of costs in criminal causes coming to the superior court from an inferior court.

Costs paid by
the state, when.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[House Bill No. 245.]

CHAPTER XCV.

An Act concerning Bills of Exchange.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Acceptance of
bill of exchange
to be in writing.

SECTION 1. No person shall be charged as an acceptor of a bill of exchange unless his acceptance shall be in writing, signed by himself or his lawful agent.

What writing
to be deemed an
acceptance.

SEC. 2. An unconditional promise in writing to accept a bill shall be deemed an acceptance in favor of any person who, upon the faith of such written promise, shall have taken the bill for a valuable consideration.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[House Bill No. 347.]

CHAPTER XCVI.

An Act relating to School Expenses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever any school shall be discontinued under the provisions of section 2241 of the general statutes, or chapter CCIII of the acts of 1889, the school visitors may provide transportation for children to and from school. Transportation of children to and from school.

SEC. 2. The expenses of transportation, when approved by the board of visitors, shall be paid by the town treasurer, upon the order of the selectmen. Expense, how paid.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 91.]

CHAPTER XCVII.

An Act concerning Vagrants and Common Drunkards.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3400 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: All idle persons without visible means of support, all beggars who go from door to door or beg in the highways, all who travel from place to place without any lawful occasion, all persons sleeping in outhouses, barns, or in the open air, who can give no good account of themselves, all persons camping on the public highway without the consent of the selectmen of the town, or on private property without the consent of the owner, all brawlers and fortune-tellers, and all common drunkards, may be committed to the work-house and sentenced to hard labor for not more than sixty days; and on a second conviction for the same offense, may be sentenced to the work-house for not less than one hundred and twenty nor more than two hundred and forty days; and on a third conviction for the same offense may be sentenced to the work-house for not less than two hundred and forty nor more than three hundred and sixty days. Who may be committed to work-house. Second and third convictions.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[House Bill No. 459.]

CHAPTER XCVIII.

An Act relating to Banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Limit of
liability of one
party to bank
or trust
company.

Section 1764 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No bank or trust company shall give credit to any party, who shall thereby become liable to it for more than fifteen per centum of its capital stock actually paid in, together with the surplus. The provisions of such bank charters as limit the amount to be loaned to any one party to a sum not less than fifteen per centum of the capital actually paid in, together with surplus, are repealed; and every bank or trust company which shall violate the provisions of this section shall pay to the state not less than one thousand dollars.

Penalty.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[House Bill No. 491.]

CHAPTER XCIX.

An Act relating to Banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Limit of
director's
liability to
bank.

Section 1778 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No director in any bank shall be obligated to such bank to an amount exceeding five per centum of the capital actually paid in and surplus combined, and no bank shall permit the directors to become obligated to it to an amount at any one time exceeding in the whole the sum of twenty per centum on its capital stock actually paid in and surplus combined. Any bank which shall violate the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the state not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

Penalty.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 234.]

CHAPTER C.

An Act concerning Nuisances in Lake Konomoc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Lake Konomoc
in Salem and
Montville
protected from
nuisance.

SECTION 1. No person shall bathe, fish in, or enter upon, by boat or otherwise, or throw any refuse, offal, or any other matter or thing into the waters of the reservoir in the towns of Montville and Salem, known as Lake's Pond or Lake Konomoc; nor shall

any person permit any drainage or sewerage of impure and offensive water or matter from premises owned or occupied by him into the waters of said lake.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall commit either of said offenses shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon a first conviction shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars, and upon conviction a second time of a violation of this act, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, and the police court of the city of New London shall have jurisdiction over prosecutions for any violation of this act. Penalty.
Jurisdiction.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 170.]

CHAPTER CI.

An Act concerning Police and Fire Alarm Wires.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Every person who shall unlawfully and intentionally destroy or injure any of the wires, posts, piers, abutments, or fixtures of any kind, owned or used by any municipal corporation for fire alarm, police alarm, or other municipal purposes, or who shall make connection with or in any way tamper or interfere with any such wires, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in jail not more than one year, or both. Injury to police
and fire alarm
wires, how
punished.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 105.]

CHAPTER CII.

An Act authorizing Corporations to Issue Preferred Stock.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Any corporation in this state, not engaged in the business of either trust, insurance, buying or selling real estate, or banking or trading in bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, which has by law power to increase its capital stock, may so increase it by the issue of preferred stock, which shall be entitled to dividends of an agreed amount before any dividends are declared upon the stock already issued: and such dividends, if not paid in any one year, may be paid out of the earnings of subsequent years, if it be so provided in the vote authorizing such increase. Issue of
preferred stock
by certain
corporations.

What vote
required.

SEC. 2. No such issue of preferred stock shall be made unless authorized at a meeting of the stockholders duly warned for the purpose by a vote of stockholders holding not less than two-thirds of the stock of said corporation, and duly represented at such meeting; which vote shall determine the amount of preferred stock so to be issued, the number and value of the shares thereof, the dividends to be made thereon, and whether the same shall be cumulative or not.

Issue of
certificates.

SEC. 3. No certificates of such stock shall be issued until a majority of the directors shall have signed and sworn to a certificate of the increase of such capital stock, and the number and value of such shares, and the amount of the dividend which the same are entitled to receive, and whether cumulative or not, which certificate shall be in addition to those now required by law in relation to the increase of capital stock, nor until such certificate shall have been filed in the office of the secretary of state, who shall cause the same to be recorded, and a duplicate thereof shall have been filed for record in the town clerk's office of the town where said corporation is located.

Issue by joint
stock
companies.

SEC. 4. Any joint stock corporation, at the time it is organized, may provide for the issue of preferred stock in the articles of association, and the certificates of organization shall show the amount of preferred stock so issued; and any issue of preferred stock heretofore made by any joint stock corporation is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Joint stock
company
uniting with
another
corporation.

SEC. 5. Any joint stock corporation uniting with any other corporation may change the whole or any part of its stock into preferred stock by a two-thirds vote, as aforesaid, and increase its capital by the issue of common stock, upon filing the certificate thereof required by law.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[House Bill No. 367.]

CHAPTER CIII.

An Act concerning the Salary of the State's Attorney in Windham County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Salary of
Windham Co.
state's attorney.

SECTION 1. Section 3718 of the general statutes is hereby amended in the clause relating to the salary of the state's attorney for Windham county so as to read as follows: In the county of Windham, fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[House Bill No. 476.]

CHAPTER CIV.

An Act relating to Boards of Relief.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3852 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: At such meeting any person claiming to be aggrieved by the doings of the assessors of such town may appeal therefrom to such board of relief, which shall determine all such appeals, and may add to any list any taxable property or interest therein, omitted by the assessors, and which should be added thereto: and may add to the assessment list the name of any person omitted by the assessors and owning taxable property in such town, and make a list for him, with the valuation of such property; but before proceeding to make such list, or to increase the list of any person, or to add to the assessment list the name of any person so omitted, they shall leave with him, or at his usual place of abode, a written notice, at least two days before making such increase or addition, to appear before said board and show cause why the same should not be made, and if such person shall be a non-resident of said town, such notice, addressed to him at the town in which he resides, and sent by mail, postage paid, a reasonable time before such increase or addition shall be made, shall be sufficient notice.

Powers of
board of relief.

Approved, May 5, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 481.]

CHAPTER CV.

An Act concerning Fire Escapes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2646 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the first selectman of the town, or the fire marshal of the city, or the mayor of the city where there is no fire marshal, or the warden of the borough, in which any such building is situated, to examine all buildings referred to in the preceding section, and if on examination he finds that such building is provided with fire escapes or stairways, as required by said section, he shall furnish the owner thereof with a certificate to that effect, in which case such owner shall not be liable.

Examination of
certain
buildings which
should be
provided with
fire escapes.

Approved, May 9, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 70.]

CHAPTER CVI.

An Act relating to Railroads.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Belated R. R.
train to be
bulletined,
when.

SECTION 1. The railroad commissioners shall, whenever requested by twenty legal voters residing within two miles of any railroad station on any railroad in this state, or by the mayor of the city, the first selectman of the town, or the warden of the borough in which said station is located, issue an order commanding the railroad company owning such station to bulletin the arrival and departure of all trains over ten minutes late, together with a statement of the cause of the delay of said trains.

Order of R. R.
Commissioners
not to be
rescinded,
except.

SEC. 2. No such order shall be rescinded except after hearing by said railroad commissioners held at or near such station, of which hearing reasonable notice by mail shall be given to at least five signers of such request.

Penalty.

SEC. 3. Any railroad company failing to comply with any such order shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section 3424 of the general statutes.

Approved, May 9, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 126.]

CHAPTER CVII.

An Act concerning Sheriff's Returns of Fines and Costs.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Quarterly
payments of
fines and costs
by sheriffs.

SECTION 1. Section 3368 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Said sheriff shall quarterly, in the months of January, April, July, and October, report and pay to the treasurer of each town, city, or borough interested, or to the clerk of the court to whom such fines are by law to be paid, the amount of fines and costs collected from prisoners during the preceding quarter, and take a receipt therefor, and the sheriffs shall be permitted to retain five per centum of such moneys received by them as compensation for making out such returns and keeping an account thereof.

Compensation
of sheriff.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 9, 1893.

[House Bill No. 353.]

CHAPTER CVIII.

An Act concerning the Killing of Game.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Each wild duck, wild goose, brant, sora rail, snipe, ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, gray squirrel, or other bird or animal killed, taken, or possessed contrary to the provisions of the law relating to said birds or animals shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense.

Killing or possessing each game bird or animal a separate offense.

Approved, May 9, 1893.

[House Bill No. 300.]

CHAPTER CIX.

An Act concerning Exemption of Pensioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3821 of the general statutes as amended at the January session of 1889, chapter LXXI, is amended to read as follows: The board of relief for each town shall exempt from taxation, to the amount of one thousand dollars, the property of every resident of this state who has served in the army, navy, marine corps, or revenue marine service of the United States in time of war and received an honorable discharge therefrom, or so much of the property of the wife of every such person, not in excess of said amount, as the husband holds a life interest in; and property to the same amount of the resident widow, or if there be no widow, of the widowed mother of every person having died during his term of service or after receiving an honorable discharge from said service; and of resident pensioned widows, fathers, and mothers of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the army, navy, or marine corps or revenue marine service of the United States. Such exemption shall first be made in the town in which the person entitled thereto resides, and any person asking such exemption in any other town shall make oath before the board of relief of such town that said exemption, if allowed, will not, together with any other exemptions which may have been granted under the provisions of this section, exceed the amount of one thousand dollars. The board of relief of each town shall annually make a certified list of all persons, resident in such town, who are found to be entitled to exemption under the provisions of this section, which shall be filed in the town clerk's office, and shall be *prima facie* evidence that such persons are entitled to such

Tax exemption of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

And of pensioners.

List of exemptions to be filed in town clerk's office.

exemption as long as they reside in said town; but such board may at any time require any such person to appear before them for the purpose of furnishing additional evidence.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 217.]

CHAPTER CX.

An Act concerning Oyster Bed Buoys and Range Monuments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Certain natural oyster beds to be marked by buoys.

SECTION 1. The shell-fish commissioners shall cause those natural or public oyster beds in the exclusive jurisdiction of the state known as the Stratford bed, the Fish Island and Roton Point beds, and the Bridgeport bed, to be marked by buoys, which shall be known as state buoys, and by range monuments on the shore, by which the lines can be relocated should any buoys be removed, and shall cause double buoys or a distinctive mark to be placed at any points on the boundary where the line changes in direction, and said buoys shall be maintained by the state. No buoys shall be so set or lines so run as to include within the natural or public beds any private or designated grounds.

Penalty for injury to buoy.

SEC. 2. Any person injuring or removing such range monuments, or displacing such state buoys, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Limitation of expenditure by shell-fish commissioners.

SEC. 3. After the first day of January, 1894, the shell-fish commissioners shall not expend during any one year, under the provisions of this act, a sum exceeding one-half the amount received for licenses to work on the natural or public beds of the state during the year preceding.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 184.]

CHAPTER CXI.

An Act concerning the Taking of Fish and Eels from East Aspetuck Creek.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Restriction removed.

Section 2497 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 149.]

CHAPTER CXII.

An Act concerning Joint Stock Corporations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1965 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: The superior court in any county where any such corporation is located may wind up its affairs and decree its dissolution on the petition of its stockholders representing one-third of its stock, upon sufficient cause being shown, and may proceed in the manner provided in respect to the dissolution of corporations; *provided*, that no limitation for the presenting of claims of creditors shall be less than four months, and the person or persons acting as receiver or receivers shall be required to send a copy of the notice of limitation to every known creditor of such corporation. And said court may, in its discretion, in lieu of decreeing the dissolution of said corporation, order the receiver to sell its property and franchises, and the purchasers thereof shall succeed to all the rights and privileges of said corporation, and may reorganize the same under the direction of said court.

Winding up
affairs of joint
stock corpora-
tion and
limitation of
claims against
it.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[House Bill No. 150.]

CHAPTER CXIII.

An Act concerning Crimes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1447 of the general statutes is hereby amended by adding at the end the following: Every person who shall steal any cattle, sheep, or swine, or shall unlawfully enter the premises of another and kill any such animal either for the purpose of taking the flesh thereof or to maliciously injure the owner, shall be imprisoned in the state prison not less than one nor more than five years.

Stealing cattle,
sheep, or swine,
or unlawfully
killing them,
how punished.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 265.]

CHAPTER CXIV.

An Act concerning Imitation Butter.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Imitation
butter.

SECTION 1. Section 2614 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any article resembling butter in appearance and not made wholly, salt and coloring excepted, from the milk of cows, shall be imitation butter within the meaning of this chapter. The words "butter," "dairy," or "creamery," shall form neither the whole nor a part of the name of any imitation butter, or appear upon any article, or upon any box, tub, or package containing imitation butter.

Sale thereof
regulated.

SEC. 2. Section 2615 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No person, by himself or his agents or servants, shall render or manufacture, sell, offer for sale, expose for sale, or have in his possession with intent to sell, any article, product, or compound made wholly or partly out of any fat, oil, or oleaginous substance or compound thereof, not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream of the same; *provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form and in such manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from coloration or any ingredient that causes it to look like butter. No imitation butter shall be sold or exposed for sale or delivered except under the following conditions: First, the seller shall maintain in plain sight, over or next the main outer entrance of the premises where the selling is done, a sign bearing in plain black roman letters, not less than two inches wide and four inches long, on a white ground, the words "sold here," preceded by the name of the imitation article. If the selling is done from a wagon or other vehicle, such vehicle shall conspicuously bear upon its outside on both sides of said wagon or vehicle such a sign. If the delivering is done from a wagon or other vehicle, such vehicle shall conspicuously bear upon its outside on both sides of said wagon or vehicle a sign bearing in plain, black roman letters, not less than two inches wide and four inches long, on a white ground, the words "delivered here," preceded by the name of the imitation article. Second, all imitation butter shall be kept in an enclosing package which shall bear on the outside of its body, and also of its cover, at all times in plain sight of a beholder of the package, in black roman letters, not less than one inch wide and two inches long, on a white or light colored ground, the name of the imitation article. Third, the seller shall orally inform each buyer at each sale that the article he buys is not butter, and shall give the buyer the name of the imitation article. Fourth, every person, copartnership, or corporation selling or offering for sale any imitation butter, and every keeper of a hotel, boarding-

house, or restaurant, temporary or permanent, who shall furnish any guest with any imitation butter, or food containing it, shall within fifteen days after the passage of this act, or within fifteen days after commencing said business, and annually on the first day of May, or within fifteen days thereafter, register in a book kept by the dairy commissioner for that purpose, the name and the town, street and number of street, of the place of business of said person, copartnership, corporation, keeper of hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant. All signs prescribed in sections 2615, 2616, and 2617 of the general statutes shall be provided by the dairy commissioner, and all signs required, under provisions of section 2615 of the general statutes, to be maintained in plain sight over or next the main outer entrance of the premises where the selling is done, shall be placed in position under the directions of the dairy commissioner or his deputy. All signs so furnished by the dairy commissioner shall be paid for by the parties receiving the same, the same to be furnished at the actual cost thereof.

SEC. 3. Section 2618 of the general statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto the following: The dairy commissioner shall make an annual report to the governor, and such annual reports shall be submitted to the general assembly at its regular session. Annual report of dairy commissioner.

SEC. 4. Section 2619 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 2614, 2615, or 2616, and any person, except a boarding-house keeper, violating section 2617 shall, for the first offense, be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both; for any subsequent offense said fine and imprisonment shall be doubled. Any boarding-house keeper violating section 2617 shall, for the first offense, be fined twenty-five dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or both; for any subsequent offense said fine and imprisonment last mentioned shall be doubled. Evidence of any violation of this chapter shall be *prima facie* evidence of wilful violation with knowledge. Penalties.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[House Bill No. 4]

CHAPTER CXV.

An Act establishing a Fund for the Benefit of Disabled and Meritorious Policemen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. This act shall apply to each city having a police department under the management of a board of police commissioners or a police committee, which shall, at a special meeting of its court of common council called for that purpose, accept for such city the provisions of this act by an affirmative vote in each branch When and where this act is applicable.

of said court of common council of a majority of all the members elected to that branch.

Reserve Fund
of the Police
Department.

SEC. 2. There shall be in each city a fund to be known as the "reserve fund of the police department," and said fund shall consist of: 1. All property specially devised or donated for the benefit of disabled policemen, and all property donated the department on account of service rendered. 2. Five per centum of all fees or taxes collected on account of licenses to sell or sales of spirituous or intoxicating liquors within the limits of the town in which said city is located. 3. All lost, abandoned, unclaimed, or stolen money in charge of the board of police commissioners or police committee of said city, and all moneys arising from the sale of unclaimed, abandoned, lost, or stolen property in charge of said board now or at any time hereafter made available for the purpose by the laws of the state. 4. All rewards, fees, gifts, testimonials, and emoluments that may be presented to any member of the police force on account of special services, except such as shall be allowed by said board of police commissioners or police committee, to be retained by said member, and all moneys collected from members of said police force, by way of fines or forfeiture of pay imposed or ordered by said board, and all money deducted or withheld from the pay of members of said police force on account of lost time. 5. The income and interest from all property and moneys belonging to said fund. 6. Such moneys as shall from time to time be appropriated for that purpose by the court of common council of such city.

Said fund, how
managed.

Said board of police commissioners or police committee shall be a board of trustees of said reserve fund, and the treasurer of said city shall be the treasurer of said fund. The president of said board of police commissioners or police committee shall be president of said board of trustees, and shall draw all orders upon said fund, which shall be countersigned by the secretary of said board of trustees, who shall be designated by the board; said secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of said board, and of all action taken by it with regard to said fund. The said board of trustees shall have general charge of said reserve fund, and may, by a majority vote, direct the treasurer to invest any portion of the same in any securities authorized by the laws of the state as investments for trust funds or to deposit the same or any portion thereof in any of the savings banks of the state. The said board of trustees shall report to the court of common council yearly the condition of the reserve fund, with the items of all the receipts and disbursements on account of the same. If said reserve fund shall be found at any time insufficient to meet all requirements upon it, the court of common council, upon application of said board of trustees, may make an appropriation to make good such deficiency, and any prospective deficiency in said fund may be provided for by said court of common council in its annual appropriation for the police department.

Veteran
reserve.

SEC. 3. In addition to the supernumerary and regular police force in each city there shall be an honorary grade, known as the vet-

eran reserve, to which said board of police commissioners or police committee may, at its discretion, by a unanimous vote, with the approval of the mayor, transfer any member of the regular force, who shall, through age, or physical disabilities incurred in the discharge of perilous duty, or in long and faithful service, become permanently disqualified for the more active duties of the regular grade; *provided*, that the pay of the members of the veteran reserve shall be regulated by said board of police commissioners or police committee, in accordance with the amount of duty performed, and shall not be more than one-half, nor less than one-fourth, of the rate of compensation previously received by said members while in the regular grade; and, *provided*, further, that any member of the veteran reserve may be removed in the same manner as a member of the regular force. Said board of police commissioners or police committee may, at its discretion, by the affirmative vote of the whole number of its members, and with the approval of the mayor, as a reward for conspicuously meritorious service, permanently retire from duty any member of the regular force or of the veteran reserve after twenty years of continuous service in the department, upon certificate of the surgeon of the department or of a board of surgeons, to be designated by said board of police commissioners or police committee, showing that said member is permanently disabled, physically or mentally, so as to be unfit for any police duty; *provided*, that said surgeon or board of surgeons shall further certify that, in his or their opinion, said disability is due either to the natural infirmities of old age, or to injury received or exposure endured in the performance of duty in said department; and said member so retired shall be entitled to receive from said fund, during his lifetime, unless said vote is annulled by a unanimous vote of the whole number of said commissioners or committee, with the approval of the mayor, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars annually, or in case of officers other than patrolmen, not exceeding one-half the pay of such officers when retired, said sum to be payable in monthly installments. Said board of police commissioners or police committee may, by the affirmative vote of the whole number of its members, with the approval of the mayor, permanently retire any member of the supernumerary or regular police force who, while in the actual performance of police duty, and by reason of the performance of such duty, and without fault or misconduct on his part, shall have become permanently disabled physically or mentally, so as to be entirely unfitted to perform such duty; and such member so retired shall be entitled to receive from said fund, during his lifetime, unless said vote shall be annulled by the unanimous vote of the whole number of said police commissioners or police committee, with the approval of the mayor, an annual sum payable monthly, not exceeding one-half, nor less than one-fourth, of his previous compensation per annum; or in the case of a member of the supernumerary force, not exceeding one-half nor less than one-fourth of the compensation of a patrolman of the regular force. Whenever said board of police commissioners or police committee

Retirement
 from duty after
 twenty years'
 continuous
 service of
 policeman.

shall annul a vote placing a policeman on the retired list, said board shall file with the said trustees of the reserve fund a written statement of the causes which determined them in annulling said vote. When any member of said police force shall have been killed while in the actual performance of duty, or shall have died from the effects of any injury received while in the actual discharge of such duty, said board of police commissioners or police committee may, by the affirmative vote of a majority of its whole number, with the approval of the mayor, direct a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars a year, payable in installments, as said board shall direct, to be paid from said fund to the widow of said policeman; or, if he have no widow, to his child or children, not over eighteen years of age, and to his child or children being under eighteen years of age, after the death or marriage of his widow; *provided*, that such annual payment shall cease, if such widow shall marry again, and shall cease when all of said children shall attain the age of eighteen years, and may at any time be stopped or the amount of the payment changed by the vote of a majority of the whole number of said commissioners or committee, with the approval of the mayor, and shall in no case be continued for a longer period than ten years.

Removal of
policemen by
board of
commissioners.

SEC. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the power of removal of policemen now vested in the board of police commissioners or police committee by the charter of any city, except that no member of the retired list shall be removed unless he shall have an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf before said board. Said board of police commissioners or police committee may, at its discretion, order any member on the retired list to be examined or re-examined by the surgeon of the department or by a board of surgeons to be designated by said board of police commissioners or police committee, and if such member shall be reported capable of performing duty, said board of police commissioners or police committee, may, by the affirmative vote of a majority of its whole number, with the approval of the mayor, restore said member to either the regular or veteran reserve force: and may, in like manner, transfer any member of the veteran reserve to the regular force.

Powers of cities
to give effect to
this act.

SEC. 5. Each city shall have authority, by ordinance, to make regulations, not inconsistent with this act, for giving full effect to the provisions hereof.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[House Bill No. 510.]

CHAPTER CXVI.

An Act amending An Act concerning New Trials of Civil Actions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The provisions of an act entitled, An Act concerning new trials of civil actions, approved April 12, 1893, (Chapter LI), shall apply to all cases pending at the time when said act takes effect.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

Provisions of chapter li. to apply to cases pending.

[Senate Bill No. 41.]

CHAPTER CXVII.

An Act concerning Service of Writs of Habeas Corpus.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Whenever any sheriff, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*, shall have produced any prisoner, held by criminal process, before the authority issuing said writ, he shall receive twenty-five cents a mile for his travel and two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance, to be taxed and allowed by the superior court.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

Fee of sheriff in habeas corpus case.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 86.]

CHAPTER CXVIII.

An Act concerning Elevators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2266 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The inspector of factories may order the opening of all hoistways, hatchways, elevator wells, and well holes, upon every floor of every factory, mercantile establishment, or other building where machinery shall be used, to be protected by good trap doors, self closing hatches, and safety catches or other safeguards, such as will ensure the safety of the employes in such factory, mercantile establishment, or other building where machinery shall be used, and all due diligence shall be used to keep such trap doors closed at all times, except when in actual use by

Hoistways, elevator-wells, etc., to be kept safe.

Elevator car to be provided with device for holding it in case of accident.

an occupant of the building having the use and control of the same. All elevator cabs or cars, whether used for freight or passengers, shall be provided with some suitable mechanical device, if considered necessary by the said inspector, whereby the cab or car will be securely held in the event of accident to the shipper-rope or hoisting machinery, or from any similar cause, and said mechanical device shall at all times be kept in good working order.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[House Bill No. 179.]

CHAPTER CXIX.

An Act relating to Conditional Sales of Railway Equipments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Lien of seller or lessor on railroad equipment sold or leased.

SECTION 1. In any contract for the sale of railroad or street railway equipment, or rolling stock, it shall be lawful to agree that the title to the property sold, or contracted to be sold, although possession thereof may be delivered immediately or at any time or times subsequently, shall not vest in the purchaser until the purchase price shall be fully paid, or that the seller shall have and retain a lien thereon for the unpaid purchase money. And in any contract for the leasing or hiring of such property, it shall be lawful to stipulate for a conditional sale thereof, at the termination of such contract, and that the rentals or amounts to be received under such contract may, as paid, be applied and treated as purchase money, and that the title to the property shall not vest in the lessee or bailee until the purchase price shall have been paid in full, and until the terms of the contract shall have been fully performed, notwithstanding delivery to and possession by such lessee or bailee; *provided*, that no such contract hereafter made shall be valid as against any subsequent attaching creditor, or any subsequent *bona fide* purchaser for value and without notice, unless the same shall be evidenced by an instrument executed and duly acknowledged by the parties thereto before some person authorized by law to take acknowledgment of deeds, and in the same manner as deeds are acknowledged, and duly recorded in the office of the secretary of this state, nor unless each locomotive engine, or car, so sold, leased, or hired, or contracted to be sold, leased, or hired, as aforesaid, shall have the name of the vendor, lessor or bailor plainly marked on each side thereof, followed by the word "owner," or "lessor," or "bailor," as the case may be.

Contracts of sale or lease when recorded.

SEC. 2. The contracts herein authorized shall be recorded by the secretary of this state in a book of records to be kept for that purpose. And on payment in full of the purchase money, and the performance of the terms and conditions stipulated in any such contract, a declaration in writing to that effect, or a proper quit-

leaim deed, shall be made, executed, and acknowledged by the vendor, lessor, or bailor, or his or its assignee, and recorded in the office of the secretary of this state. And for such services the secretary shall be entitled to receive the same fees as in the cases of railroad mortgages.

SEC. 3. This act shall not be held to invalidate or affect in any way any contract heretofore made of the kind referred to in the first section hereof, and any such contract heretofore made may, upon compliance with the provisions of this act, be recorded as herein provided. Contract heretofore made not affected.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[House Bill No. 480.]

CHAPTER CXX.

An Act concerning Voting Districts in the City of New Haven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The common council of the city of New Haven may, by ordinance, divide each or any ward of the city of New Haven into two or more voting districts, and all the provisions of law now existing or which may hereafter be enacted regulating the holding of, or appertaining or relating to elections in the other voting districts of said city, shall apply to said new voting districts when so established. Voting districts in New Haven.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Repeal.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bills Nos. 54, 237, 242, 247, and 288.]

CHAPTER CXXI.

An Act concerning sales of Merchandise by Itinerant Peddlers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The mayor of any city, the warden of any borough, and the selectmen of any town, may issue a license to such persons as they find proper persons to engage in a temporary or transient business, in one locality, either in a building, tent, or other premises, for the sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, and may also issue licenses to such persons as they find proper persons to engage in the business of auctioneer, peddler, or hawker of goods, wares, and merchandise, or as traveling itinerant purchasers Auctioneers, peddlers, etc., to be licensed.

of junk or other second-hand goods, in their respective cities, boroughs, or towns, for a term not exceeding one year, upon the applicant paying to such municipal corporation a fee not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars, as the authority issuing such license may direct; but this section shall not authorize the selectmen of any town to issue any license within the limits of any city or borough.

Penalty for
engaging in
such business
without license.

SEC. 2. Any person engaging in any business mentioned in section one of this act, except in the sale of articles that are the product of a farm or of the sea, without obtaining a license therefor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than seven dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both. Any such person who shall, while engaged in such business, fail or refuse to produce or exhibit a license granted under the provisions of this act, when requested, shall be liable to arrest.

Record of
license to be
kept.

SEC. 3. The authority granting such license shall keep a record of the same, which record shall include the name and residence of the applicant, the business that he is to engage in, the time for which such license is granted, and the fee paid therefor.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 36.]

CHAPTER CXXII.

An Act concerning Appeals from Commitments of Children to Public Institutions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appeal from
commitment of
child to a public
institution.

SECTION 1. Chapter CLXXI of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: An appeal shall lie from any judgment, order, or decree of a court of probate, judge of a city or police court, or justice of the peace committing any child to the Connecticut School for Boys, to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or to any county home for dependent or neglected children, to the next criminal term of the court of common pleas to be held within and for the county where such judgment is rendered, but in towns of which the district court of Waterbury has appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases, such appeal shall be taken to the next criminal term of said district court, and in cases not in the jurisdiction of such court of common pleas or district court to the next criminal term of the superior court.

Who may take
appeal.

SEC. 2. Such appeal may be taken by any parent or guardian of the child so committed, or by the selectmen of the town in which such judgment is rendered, within twenty days thereafter;

and the appellant shall enter into a recognizance, with surety, to the state, conditioned to answer to the complaint and abide the order and judgment of the court thereon.

SEC. 3. Complaints under sections 3628, 3641, and 3658 of the general statutes shall, on appeal, be tried by a jury, and such child shall be produced in court during trial and to receive final judgment, by the appellant or by the person or persons having such child in their possession or control; and the jury shall render a verdict of guilty or not guilty, or of proven or not proven, as the facts proved may warrant; and on a verdict of guilty or proven, sentence of commitment may follow as provided in said sections of the general statutes.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 61.]

CHAPTER CXXIII.

An Act relating to Payment of Debts of School Districts that have been Separated.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever any school district has been or shall hereafter be divided into two or more districts, and the said districts cannot agree upon the distribution of the property and assets of said districts, between the two districts, or cannot agree upon the proportion that each district shall pay of the debts of the district owing at the time of the division, either of said districts may bring its complaint to the superior court in the county in which said districts are located, praying for such relief as it claims it is entitled to.

Settlement of proportions of indebtedness of a divided school district.

SEC. 2. Such complaint shall state the facts upon which the plaintiff claims relief, and shall be served upon the respondent district in the same manner as in civil actions, and said court may distribute the property and assets between the districts or set the entire property and assets to one district, as it shall find for the best interests of the district; and in case the property and assets are set to one of said districts, shall find and decree the sum of money that such district so receiving said property shall pay to the other district; and said court shall find and decree the proportion that each district shall pay of the debts and liabilities outstanding at the time of the division.

Powers of superior court in the premises.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 438.]

CHAPTER CXXIV.

An Act providing for the Detention of Persons Afflicted with Venereal Diseases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Inmate of penal or charitable institution who is afflicted with venereal disease to be detained until.

SECTION 1. When the medical officer of or any physician employed in any penal or charitable institution shall report in writing to the superintendent or other officer in charge of such institution, that any inmate thereof committed thereto by any court, or supported therein in whole or in part at public expense, is afflicted with any venereal disease so that his discharge from said institution would be dangerous to the public health, such inmate shall, with the approval of such superintendent or other officer in charge, be detained in said institution until such medical officer or physician shall report in writing to said superintendent or other officer in charge of such institution, that such inmate may be discharged therefrom without danger to the public health.

How to be supported.

SEC. 2. During detention under this act, the person so detained shall be supported in the same manner as before such detention.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 295.]

CHAPTER CXXV.

An Act concerning the Sale of Spirituous and Intoxicating Liquors by Druggists.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sale of liquors by licensed pharmacists regulated.

Whenever licensed pharmacists, holding any form of a license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors in license towns, sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors on Sunday, they shall conform in all respects to the restrictions and conditions imposed on holders of prescription licenses issued to pharmacists in no license towns; but they shall not be required to take out an additional or prescription license therefor.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[House Bill No. 511.]

CHAPTER CXXVI.

An Act concerning Joint Meetings of Selectmen and School Visitors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 2234 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The school visitors and selectmen in each town shall meet as a joint board on the third Tuesday of June in each year, and prepare a statement showing the estimated cost of each and all the public schools in their town, for the next succeeding school year, and shall immediately thereafter notify the committees of the respective school districts of the several amounts so fixed. This section shall not apply to towns which have consolidated their school districts.

Meeting of
school visitors
and selectmen
as joint-board.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[House Bill No. 503.]

CHAPTER CXXVII.

An Act relating to Prosecution of Inmates of Fitch's Home for the Soldiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever any inmate of Fitch's Home for the Soldiers shall be legally prosecuted in the town of Darien for the crime of intoxication, the constable making the arrest shall return him to the Home and shall receive therefor from the treasurer of the town the sum of one dollar and necessary expenses.

Inmate of
Fitch's Home
prosecuted for
intoxication to
be returned to
the Home, and
constable to
receive fee.

SEC. 2. The treasurer of said town shall draw an order quarterly, upon the comptroller, who shall reimburse said town treasurer for all moneys by him so paid, in accordance with the foregoing section.

Comptroller to
reimburse town
of Darien.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 20.]

CHAPTER CXXVIII.

An Act concerning Election of High School Committees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Minority
representation
in high school
committee.

SECTION 1. Section 2216 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any town may choose by ballot at its annual town meeting, a committee of three, four, or five residents of the town, who shall have all such powers and duties in relation to such schools as are by law imposed upon district committees in relation to district schools. If the number to be chosen is three or four, no person shall vote for more than two; if five, for not more than three. That number of persons sufficient to fill the committee who have the highest number of votes shall be elected. In case of a tie, that person whose name stands first or highest on the greatest number of ballots shall be elected.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 104.]

CHAPTER CXXIX.

An Act concerning County Jails.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Reduction for
good conduct
of term of
imprisonment
in county jail.

SECTION 1. Any person now confined or hereafter committed to any county jail for a period of not less than three months, may, for prompt and cheerful obedience to the rules of the jail, have five days deducted from each month of his sentence by the county commissioners upon a report of the jailer certifying to such good conduct.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 18, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 4.]

CHAPTER CXXX.

An Act concerning the Practice of Dentistry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint on or before the first day of July, 1893, and biennially thereafter, five persons to be known as dental commissioners, who shall hold their respective offices for two years from the first day of July in the year of their respective appointments, and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. Appointment and term of dental commissioners.

SEC. 2. No person shall be appointed a dental commissioner who shall not have been, for at least ten years previous to such appointment, a practitioner in dentistry in this state and in good standing in said profession. Who may be appointed.

SEC. 3. Said commissioners shall appoint one of their number to be their official recorder, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the official proceedings of said commissioners, and copies of said record certified by him shall be legal evidence. Their recorder.

SEC. 4. On request of said commissioners the comptroller shall provide a suitable place in the capitol at Hartford for all meetings of said commissioners. Place for meetings.

SEC. 5. Said commissioners shall meet in May of each year and at such other times as they shall designate, for the purpose of attending to their duties as prescribed by this act. Time of meetings.

SEC. 6. Said commissioners shall give due notice of every meeting to be held by them pursuant to the provisions of this act, by advertising the place of their meetings, for two weeks successively, in two of the daily newspapers published in said Hartford, and before the date of said meetings. Notice of meetings.

SEC. 7. Said commissioners may make such rules of procedure for the regulation of all matters of application and hearing before them as they may think advisable. Rules of procedure.

SEC. 8. No person, unless he has already commenced the practice of dentistry in this state before the passage and approval of this act and shall be engaged in said practice at the said time, shall engage in such practice in any town in this state, unless such person shall have first obtained from said commissioners a license therefor. License for practicing dentistry required.

SEC. 9. All applications for such license shall be in writing and signed by the applicant, and no license shall issue to any person unless he shall have received a diploma or other sufficient certificate of honorable graduation from some reputable dental college having a department in dentistry, and duly recognized by the laws of the state or states wherein the same is situated, or unless he shall have spent as a pupil or assistant at least three years under the instruction and direction of some reputable dentist, or

unless he shall have had at least three years' continuous practice as a dentist, which facts must be shown to said commissioners by sufficient evidence.

Practicing
physician, etc.,
exempt.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be construed as preventing any practicing physician or surgeon from the performance of any operation in dentistry on any patient under his charge. Nor shall any lawfully practicing dentist be prohibited hereby from availing himself of the services of any pupil, student or assistant, employed by him and under his immediate supervision.

Granting of
license.

SEC. 11. Every applicant for a license shall be examined by said commissioners, as to his professional knowledge and skill, before such license shall be granted, and they may refuse to grant a license where they are satisfied that the applicant is unfit or incompetent; they may for good and legal cause revoke any license that has been granted, and may prohibit any dentist in lawful practice from further practice, on satisfactory proof that such dentist has become unfit or incompetent therefor.

Revocation of
license.

SEC. 12. Cruelty, incapacity, unskillfulness, gross negligence, indecent conduct towards patients, or any such unprofessional behavior as shows unfitness on the part of the dentist, shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of a license, or prohibition to practice as above provided; and whenever complaint shall be made to any of said commissioners against any dentist practicing in this state, said commissioner shall investigate the matter, and on finding probable cause shall notify the party complained of to appear before them and show cause why he should not be prohibited, or why his license should not be revoked.

Notice of
hearing.

SEC. 13. Every such notice shall be in writing, and signed by the recorder, and shall contain a statement of the causes for which such prohibition or revocation is claimed, and shall specify the place and time for the hearing, which shall be at least twelve days after the service of said notice. Said notice may be served by leaving a copy thereof, attested by the recorder, at the place of business of the party complained of or at his last usual place of abode, or by sending the same by mail.

False
statements.

SEC. 14. Any dentist, who shall at any hearing before the commissioners, either by himself or by his procurement, make any false statement or misrepresentation with intent to deceive or mislead said commissioners, shall thereby forfeit his license, or be prohibited from practice.

Appeal from
commissioners.

SEC. 15. Any dentist who is aggrieved by the action of said commissioners in the revocation of his license, or prohibition from his practice, may apply to the superior court or court of common pleas, next to be in session in the county in which he resides, for a writ of mandamus, requiring them to revoke their decision, if the same be found on hearing to have been erroneous. Such application for mandamus may be served on said commissioners by some proper officer or indifferent person, by leaving with the recorder, or at his usual place of abode, a true and attested copy thereof within twelve days after said commissioners shall have notified such dentist of their decision.

SEC. 16. Every person applying for a license shall at the time ^{Fee for license.} of his application, pay to the recorder a fee of twenty-five dollars, and if such applicant shall fail to obtain his license, twenty dollars shall be returned to him.

SEC. 17. The recorder shall keep an account of all moneys received by him and shall annually in November render his account ^{License money, how disposed of.} to the comptroller; and shall pay over from the moneys received by him the necessary traveling expenses of the commissioners, and for necessary books and stationery, and shall keep all files, receipts and records in his possession, and deliver the same to his successors in office.

SEC. 18. Said commissioners shall make to the state board of health an annual report of their proceedings, in such form and at such time as such board of health shall prescribe. ^{Report of commissioners.}

SEC. 19. Any person who shall engage in the practice of dentistry in violation of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offense; and the unlawful practice of dentistry for one week or part of a week shall be deemed a separate offense. ^{Practice of dentistry without license.}

SEC. 20. Sections 2024 and 2025 of the general statutes are hereby repealed. ^{Repeal.}

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 266.]

CHAPTER CXXXI.

An Act concerning the Salary of the Deputy Dairy Commissioner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Chapter CLI of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: The dairy commissioner shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and his actual expenses in the discharge of his official duties shall be paid by the treasurer, but such expenses shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars a year. The clerk or deputy dairy commissioner shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum together with his actual expenses incurred in the discharge of his official duties, but such expenses shall not exceed eight hundred dollars a year. ^{Salary of dairy commissioner and of his deputy.}

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 270.]

CHAPTER CXXXII.

An Act concerning the Payment of Damage done by Dogs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Damage done
by dogs to
domestic
animals, how
estimated and
paid for.

Section 3752 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: When any resident of this state shall sustain any damage to his sheep, lambs, horses, hogs, poultry, or cattle, by reason of their being killed or injured by dogs, he shall give information thereof to one of the selectmen of the town in which such damage was done, within twenty-four hours after he has knowledge of the same, and thereupon said selectmen shall estimate the amount of such damage; and all damage done by dogs to sheep, lambs, horses, hogs, poultry, or cattle proved to the satisfaction of the selectmen to have been committed in their town, shall be paid by such town, and it may recover such damages, when paid, from the owners or keepers of such dog or dogs, if residents of such town. But if the owner or owners shall not be residents of the town in which the damage was done, then said selectmen may institute a suit against the town or towns where such owner or owners reside, unless such owner or owners or such town or towns shall, on notice, pay to the treasurer of the town where such damage was done the amount of such damage; and any town which shall be obliged to pay any damage as aforesaid may recover the amount thereof from the owner or owners of the dog or dogs doing such damage.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 391.]

CHAPTER CXXXIII.

An Act to prohibit Fishing in Grupe Reservoir in the Town of New Canaan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Fishing in a
reservoir in
New Canaan
prohibited.

SECTION 1. No person shall hereafter take any fish from the waters of the Grupe reservoir of the borough of Norwalk, in the town of New Canaan.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 403.]

CHAPTER CXXXIV.

An Act concerning the Taking of Clams in Oyster River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Every person who shall take or carry away any clams from Oyster river in the towns of Orange and Milford, at any point above the bridge over said river in the highway leading from West Haven to Woodmont, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 427.]

CHAPTER CXXXV.

An Act concerning Striped Bass.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No person shall take any striped bass with any seine, pound, set-line, net, or fike from any of the bays, rivers, ponds, or waters of this state between the first day of April and the first day of July; but this act shall not apply to any person who shall catch such striped bass while engaged in taking other fish, *provided*, such striped bass shall be immediately returned to the waters whence taken.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding three months, or both.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 230]

CHAPTER CXXXVI.

An Act for the Protection of Fish in Bridgeport and Black Rock Harbors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No person shall draw, set, or use any seine, net, pound, or set-net in any of the waters of Long Island sound or of any of the creeks or tributaries thereto, lying north of a line drawn from the Stratford lighthouse, in the town of Stratford, to

the Penfield Reef lighthouse, and thence along said Penfield Reef to the shore or mainland in the town of Fairfield.

Jurisdiction of offense.

SEC. 2. Whenever there shall be any doubt as to which of the adjoining towns has jurisdiction of the place where an offense against this act has been committed, such offense may be prosecuted in either of said towns.

Penalty.

SEC. 3. Every person violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not exceeding thirty dollars.

Approved, May 26, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 77.]

CHAPTER CXXXVII.

An Act concerning the Inflection of the Death Penalty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Capital punishment, how, by whom, and where inflicted.

SECTION 1. The mode of inflicting the punishment of death shall be by hanging by the neck until the condemned person is dead. The warden of the Connecticut state prison, or in case of his death, inability, or absence, a deputy warden, shall be the executioner; and when any person shall be sentenced by any court of this state having competent jurisdiction, to be hanged by the neck until dead, he shall, within twenty days after final sentence, be conveyed to the Connecticut state prison, and such punishment shall only be inflicted within the walls of the Connecticut state prison in Wethersfield, within an enclosure to be prepared for that purpose, under the direction of the warden of the state prison or his deputy, and the board of directors thereof, which enclosure shall be higher than the gallows, and so constructed as to exclude public view.

Fee of executioner.

SEC. 2. All executions of the death penalty shall take place according to the provisions of this act, and on the day designated by the judge passing sentence, but before the hour of sunrise on the designated day, and the warden, or deputy warden executing the sentence shall receive for his services fifty dollars, to be paid out of any fund on hand appropriated for the maintenance and support of the Connecticut state prison.

Witnesses of execution.

SEC. 3. Besides the warden, or deputy warden, and such number of guards as he thinks necessary, the following persons may be present at the execution, but no others: the sheriff of the county in which the prisoner was tried and convicted, the board of directors, and physician of the Connecticut state prison, the clergyman in attendance upon the prisoner, and such other persons, adult males, as the prisoner may designate, not exceeding three in number, representatives of not exceeding five newspapers in the county where the crime was committed, and one reporter for each of the daily newspapers published in the city of Hartford.

SEC. 4. The warden or his deputy shall cause the body of any executed criminal to be decently and quietly buried in any county in the state of Connecticut that may be designated by the relatives or friends of the executed person, provided a request for said burial be made to the warden or deputy on or before the day of execution. In case the body is not claimed by any relatives or friends on or before the day of execution, then the warden or deputy shall dispose of it as provided by law for the bodies of unclaimed criminals who die in the state prison. The expenses of the funeral and burial shall not exceed fifty dollars, and shall be paid out of any funds on hand appropriated for the maintenance and support of the state prison.

Disposition of the body.

SEC. 5. The warden or deputy warden shall endorse upon the death warrant a record of his execution thereof, and shall return said warrant to the clerk of the superior court of the county where the trial and conviction was had.

Return of death warrant.

SEC. 6. The penalty of death shall be inflicted within a period of not less than one month, nor more than six months after conviction and sentence, unless a reprieve or stay of execution is granted by competent authority.

Death penalty to follow sentence, how long after.

SEC. 7. The provisions of this act shall not be held to apply to any person who may be under sentence of death prior to October 1, 1893; but any person under sentence of death prior to October 1, 1893, shall be executed as provided in the warrant issued and in the place in such warrant named.

Exception.

SEC. 8. The sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting or adapting on the prison grounds a building suitable for the execution of prisoners sentenced to death.

Appropriation for building.

SEC. 9. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect October 1, 1893.

When this act takes effect.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 156.]

CHAPTER CXXXVIII.

An Act relating to Expenses of Clerks of Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The necessary personal expenses of the clerk and assistant clerks of the superior court, and of the clerk and assistant clerk of the court of common pleas of Litchfield county, and of the clerk and assistant clerk of the superior court for Windham county, incurred by reason of attending sessions of their respective courts in towns other than those in which they respectively reside, shall be taxed and paid for by the state, in the same manner as other court expenses are taxed and paid.

Expenses of clerks of courts for Litchfield and Windham counties.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 229.]

CHAPTER CXXXIX.

An Act concerning Sales of Real Estate by Guardians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Court of probate may order guardian to sell real estate, when.

Whenever any minor, residing in any other state or country, has a guardian appointed under the laws of this state, the court of probate in which such guardian was appointed may order the sale of any real estate of such minor, within this state, upon the application of such guardian, and upon due proceedings had thereon, as in other cases.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 63.]

CHAPTER CXL.

An Act relating to Telegraph, Telephone, Electric Light and Power Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Stockholders of telegraph companies, etc., liable for debts, when.

Section 3951 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The stockholders of every telegraph, telephone, or electric light or power company, organized under the laws of this state, shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of all its debts contracted or due during the time of their holding stock therein, to the extent of twenty-five per centum of the amount of stock held by them respectively, if a judgment thereon shall have been obtained by the claimant against the company, and an execution thereon shall have been returned unsatisfied, and suit shall have been brought against any such stockholder or stockholders, while they respectively continue to hold any of said stock, or within two years thereafter.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 205.]

CHAPTER CXLI.

An Act concerning Pay of Jurors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Compensation of jurors.

Section 3715 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Each juror, except on inquests and as otherwise provided in this title, shall receive three dollars and fifty cents a day; each grand juror and standing juror six cents for each mile of travel

from his place of residence to the place of holding the court and return, for each week of his attendance as such juror; each juror for assessing damages or benefits on highways, one dollar and fifty cents a day; each juror in a civil action before a justice of the peace, one dollar a day.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 212.]

CHAPTER CXLII.

An Act relating to Indexing of the Statutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint, immediately after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, some skilled person to prepare tables showing what sections of the general statutes have been affected by subsequent legislation so as to furnish a means of ready reference to all changes in the general statutes; and to also prepare suitable indexes to the legislation of that session.

SEC. 2. The tables and indexes prepared as aforesaid in any year shall be printed with the public acts of that year.

SEC. 3. The person appointed as aforesaid during the current year shall also prepare a new index of the general statutes and the public acts of the sessions of 1889 and of the present year, which shall be separately printed and distributed by the secretary of state in the manner now provided by law for the public acts.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 191.]

CHAPTER CXLIII.

An Act concerning Assessment of Taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3815 of the general statutes is hereby amended by inserting the word "Meriden" between the words "of" and "Danbury," in the eleventh line, so that said section shall read as follows: When the lists of any town shall have been so received or made by the assessors, they shall equalize the same, if necessary, make any other assessments omitted by mistake or required by law, arrange said lists in alphabetical order, make an abstract thereof, including the ten per centum added to said lists, and lodge

Time for perfecting tax list and lodging abstract, in Hartford, Meriden, Danbury, Bridgeport.

said lists and abstract, except the lists and abstract of the town of Hartford, in the town clerk's office, on or before the fifteenth day of December, and the lists and abstract of the town of Hartford in the assessor's office on or before the thirty-first day of December annually, for public inspection. But the time for the assessment of the taxes for the towns of Meriden, Danbury and Bridgeport, and for making the abstract thereof, and lodging the same in the town clerk's office of said towns, is hereby extended until the thirty-first day of December in each year.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 424.]

CHAPTER CXLIV.

An Act concerning Soldiers and Sailors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, dipsomaniacs, how treated.

SECTION 1. All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Union army or navy during the late civil war, in the Connecticut regiments or navy quota from this state, and all soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in said war in the regiments or navy quota from any other state, who at the time of enlistment therein were residents of this state, and are such residents when applying for treatment as hereinafter provided, who are dipsomaniacs, or so addicted to the intemperate use of narcotics or stimulants as to have lost the power of self-control, and who are unable to bear the expense of treatment for said disease, shall be entitled to receive such treatment under the direction of the soldiers' hospital board, and the expense of such treatment shall be defrayed by the state, but shall not exceed in any one year a total sum of two thousand dollars.

Application for benefit of this act.

SEC. 2. Any person who may wish to avail himself of the benefit of this act shall make application to said board, which shall have the sole power to grant or refuse said application and prescribe the place where and the conditions under which such treatment shall be received.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 475.]

CHAPTER CXLV.

An Act concerning Crimes and Criminal Prosecutions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Information in lieu of complaint in appealed criminal case.

SECTION 1. In all appealed cases the state's attorney shall have the power to file, in lieu of the complaint therein, an information for the same offense.

SEC. 2. If more than one case shall be pending at the same time against the same party, in the same court, for an offense of the same character, said offenses charged in said cases may be joined in one information, unless the court shall order otherwise. Several cases against the same party joined in one information.

SEC. 3. When it shall be necessary to describe any bill issued by the United States, or any national banking association, or any United States coin issued as money, it shall be a sufficient description to set forth in the complaint or information that the same is lawful money of the United States, and the value thereof, which value need not be proved as alleged. What sufficient description of bill or coin issued as money.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 303.]

CHAPTER CXLVI.

An Act concerning Fishing in Shuttle Meadow Lake in Southington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall use any seine, net, trap, spear, or any contrivance or device of any kind other than a hook and line, for catching fish in Shuttle Meadow Lake in the town of Southington, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days or both. Fishing in a lake in Southington restricted.

SEC. 2. The police court of the city of New Britain shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases arising out of violations of this act. Jurisdiction of offense.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 14, and House Bills Nos. 127 and 324.]

CHAPTER CXLVII.

An Act concerning Conditional Sales of Personal Property.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. All contracts for the sale of personal property, conditioned that the title thereto shall remain in the vendor after delivery, shall be in writing, describing the property and all the conditions of such sale, acknowledged before some competent authority, and recorded in the town clerk's office in the town where the vendee resides. Contract for conditional sale of personal property, how executed and recorded.

SEC. 2. All conditional sales of personal property which shall not be made in conformity with the provisions of the preceding section shall be held to be absolute sales, except against the vendor and his heirs, and all such property shall be liable to be taken by attachment and execution for the debts of the vendee, in the same manner as any other property not exempted by law. Held as absolute sales, unless.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 464.]

CHAPTER CXLVIII.

An Act relating to Temporary Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Equal privileges granted for religious instruction to children in temporary homes.

SECTION 1. Equal privileges shall be granted to clergymen and parents of all religious denominations to impart religious instruction to the inmates of the temporary homes for dependent and neglected children, and every reasonable opportunity shall be allowed such clergyman and the parents of said inmates, to give to such inmates as belong to their respective denominations such religious and moral instruction as they may desire; and the boards of management of said temporary homes shall prescribe reasonable times and places when and where such instruction may be given.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 433.]

CHAPTER CXLIX.

An Act in relation to Proceedings after Seizure of Intoxicating Liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Proceedings after seizure of intoxicating liquors.

Section 3083 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: When any such liquor shall have been seized upon such warrant, the justice or court issuing said warrant, within forty-eight hours after such seizure, shall cause to be posted upon a public sign-post in said town, and also to be left at the place where such liquor was seized, if such a place be a dwelling-house, store, shop, or other building, and also to be left with or at the usual place of abode of the person named in said complaint, as the owner or keeper of such liquor, if he be a resident of this state, a summons notifying him and all others whom it may concern to appear before said justice or court, at a place and time named in such notice, which time shall not be less than six nor more than twelve days after the posting and serving of such summons, then and there to show cause, if any he have, why said liquor should not be adjudged a nuisance. Such summons shall describe said liquor and vessels containing it with reasonable certainty, and shall state when, where, and why the same was seized. If the persons named in said complaint, or any person claiming an interest in said liquor, shall appear, he shall be made a party de-

fendant in said case. The prosecuting agent or said complainants, or either of them, or any grand juror of the town, or, upon the failure of said prosecuting agent or said complainants or grand juror, the officer having such liquor in custody, may appear and prosecute said complaint, and if the court shall find the allegations of said complaint to be true, and that said liquor or any part thereof has been kept with intent to sell or exchange the same in violation of law, judgment shall be rendered that said liquor or said part thereof is a nuisance.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 436.]

CHAPTER CL.

An Act relating to Disposition of Liquor on Final Judgment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Section 3085 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The court rendering final judgment sustaining such complaint shall issue a warrant to some proper officer, directing him to destroy said liquor and to make return of his doings thereon. If judgment shall be rendered that said liquor is not a nuisance, the court shall issue a warrant to some proper officer, directing him to restore said liquor, with the vessels containing it, to the place where it was seized, as nearly as may be, or to the person entitled to receive it, and his costs and the cost of the proceedings in such case shall be paid by the town.

Disposition of
liquor on final
judgment.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 520.]

CHAPTER CLI.

An Act relating to Counterfeit Money.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

SECTION 1. Any person who prints, writes, utters, publishes, sells, lends, gives away, circulates or distributes any letter, writing, circular, paper, pamphlet, handbill, or any other written or printed matter, advertising, offering or purporting to advertise or offer for sale, loan, exchange, gift or distribution, or to furnish, procure, distribute, or have in his possession for such purpose, any counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp, or what purports to be counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp, or any other token of value, or giving or purporting to give, either directly or

Penalty for
advertising for
sale or dealing
in counterfeit
money, stamps,
or tokens of
value, by what-
ever name
designated.

Using fictitious
name in scheme
to defraud.

indirectly, information as to where, how, of whom or by what means any counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp, or token of value, can be procured or had, or what purports to be counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp, or other token of value, can be procured or had, or whoever shall aid, assist or abet in any manner, any scheme or device whatsoever, offering or purporting to offer, for sale, loan, gift, exchange or distribution, any counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp, or other token of value, whether called "green articles," "queer coin," "paper goods," "bills," "spurious treasury notes," "United States goods," "green paper goods," "business that is not legitimate," "cigars," "green cigars" or by any other name or title, or any other device of a similar character, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year, nor more than five years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense. Whoever in and for the purpose of executing, operating, promoting, carrying on, aiding, assisting, or abetting in promoting, operating or carrying on or executing any scheme or device whatsoever to defraud, by use or means of any papers, writings, letters, circulars or written or printed matters concerning the offering for sale, loan, gift, distribution, or exchange of counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamps, postage stamps, or other tokens of value as provided in this act, shall use any fictitious, false or assumed name or address, or name or address other than his proper and lawful name; or whoever in executing, operating, promoting, carrying on, aiding, assisting or abetting in the execution, promotion or carrying on of any scheme or device offering for sale, loan, gift, or distribution, or purporting to offer for sale, loan, gift or distribution, or giving or purporting to give information directly or indirectly, where, how, of whom, or by what means any counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp, or other token of value can be obtained or had, or who shall knowingly receive or take from the mails any letter or package addressed to any such fictitious, false or assumed name or address, or name other than his proper or lawful name shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not less than one year, nor more than five years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars. Any letter, circular, writing, or paper offering or purporting to offer for sale, loan, gift, or distribution, or giving, or purporting to give information directly or indirectly where, how, of whom or by what means any counterfeit coin, paper money, internal revenue stamp, postage stamp, or token of value may be obtained or had, or concerning any similar scheme or device to defraud the public, whether such article, matter or thing is called "green articles," "queer coins," "paper goods," "queer," "articles," "bills," "business that is not legitimate," "spurious treasury notes," "United States goods," "green paper goods," "green articles," "cigars," "green cigars," or by

any other name, device or title of a similar character, shall be deemed presumptive proof of the fraudulent character of such scheme.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all persons authorized or required to make arrests for offenses against the provisions of this act, to seize and bring before the court all matters and things employed in conducting the traffics prohibited by this act. Things employed in conducting such prohibited traffic.

SEC. 3. Any court having authority to try offenses against this act is authorized and required to ascertain if matters and things so seized appertain to, have been used, or are possessed for the purpose of being used to commit a public offense, and if so found, to order the same to be destroyed. Destruction of such things seized.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 54.]

CHAPTER CLII.

An Act concerning Election of Town High School Committees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The provisions of Chapter CLXXXI of the public acts of 1889, relating to the election of town officers, shall not apply to the town high school committees provided for by the provisions of Chapter CXXXVIII of the general statutes. High school committees to be chosen by ballot.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 137.]

CHAPTER CLIII.

An Act concerning Clerks of Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No clerk of any court having criminal jurisdiction shall prosecute or defend, or counsel, advise, or act as attorney for any defendant in any criminal action in the court of which he is clerk. Clerk of criminal court not to be attorney for defendant in criminal suit.

SEC. 2. Any person violating section one of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than seven nor more than fifty dollars. Penalty.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 97.]

CHAPTER CLIV.

An Act relating to the Connecticut School for Boys.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Support of boys
at Connecticut
School for
Boys.

Section 3637 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The superintendent of said school shall present to the comptroller monthly a bill at the rate of three dollars a week for the support of each boy committed to said school, which, if allowed by the comptroller, shall be paid from the state treasury.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 508.]

CHAPTER CLV.

An Act relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Certificates of
Death.

SECTION 1. Section 104 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Every physician who shall have attended any person in his last sickness, or medical examiner, in cases of which he has cognizance, shall, upon application, give a certificate signed by him stating from the best information that can be obtained, the full name of the deceased, the place and date of death, the age, sex, color, and condition (single, married, divorced, or widowed, and if a wife or widow, of whom), the occupation, birthplace, and residence (if in a tenement house, with how many families), the name of the father, the cause or causes of death, the duration of the disease, and the name and address of the medical attendant; and in case no physician attended such deceased person, or in case of the inability of the attending physician, by reason of sickness, death, or absence, to make out said certificate, the nearest of kin shall procure such certificate from some other reputable physician or member of the board of health of the town in which such person died, and leave it with the registrar of said town to obtain a permit for burial or removal, as hereinafter provided: and every person having in charge and preparing for burial the body of any deceased person who shall have died from cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhus fever, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, leprosy, small-pox, or other pestilential disease, shall, where the same has not already been done, disinfect said body in accordance with the method which may be, from time to time, prescribed by the state board of health,

Body of one
dying from
pestilential
disease to be
disinfected.

or inclose it in an air-tight coffin or case, hermetically sealed, and shall give to said registrar a certificate signed and sworn to by him, stating that said body has been disinfected or inclosed as herein provided.

SEC. 2. Section 106 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No deceased person shall be buried in the town in which such person shall have died until a burial permit, stating the place of burial and that the certificate of death required by law has been returned and recorded, has been given by the registrar, who shall issue such permit whenever such certificate of death has been received by him, and the registrar shall record the place of any burial other than in a public cemetery. The town registrar may appoint suitable and proper persons, not exceeding two in number in any town, as sub-registrars, who shall be authorized to issue burial permits based upon a death certificate, as hereinbefore provided, in the same manner as is required of the town registrar; and every such certificate of death, upon which a permit is issued, shall be forwarded to the registrar within seven days after receiving said certificate. The appointment of sub-registrars shall be made in writing, with the approval of the selectmen of said town, and be made with reference to locality, so as to best convenience the inhabitants of the town. Said sub-registrars shall be duly sworn, and their term of office shall not extend beyond the term of office of the appointing registrar.

Burial permits required.

Sub-registrar.

SEC. 3. Section 113 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No person shall remove the body of any deceased person from or into the limits of any town in this state unless there shall be attached to the coffin or case containing such body a written or printed permit, signed by the registrar of deaths in the town in which such deceased person died, certifying the cause of death or disease of which such person died and the town in which such person is to be buried; and further certifying, in case said disease or cause of death appears by said permit to have been cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhus fever, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, leprosy, small-pox, or other pestilential disease, that said body is inclosed in an air-tight coffin or case, hermetically sealed, and has been disinfected in accordance with the method prescribed from time to time by the state board of health; such removal permit shall be sufficient to enable said deceased person to be buried in any town in this state other than the one in which such person died, without a burial permit from the registrar of the town where such person is to be buried. It is further provided, that a certificate of death giving heart failure as the only cause of death shall not be deemed sufficient upon which to issue a burial or removal permit, and such certificate must be returned to the physician who made it for the proper correction and definition. Every registrar shall inscribe upon the back of each certificate of birth, marriage or death received for record the date of its reception, and the registrar shall be entitled to a fee of ten cents for each indorsement so made. If

Removal of corpse from or into any town.

Certificate of death from heart failure not sufficient on which to issue burial or removal permit.

Body brought
from without
this state.

the body of a deceased person is brought into this state from without for burial, and if it is accompanied by a removal permit issued by the legally constituted authorities of the state from which it was brought, such permit shall be received as sufficient authority for burial; but if it is not accompanied by such permit, then the person or persons in charge of it shall apply for a burial permit to the registrar of the town in which it is to be buried, and the registrar of the town shall issue such permit when furnished with such information as to the identity of the deceased and the cause of his or her death, as is required by law of a person dying in the state of Connecticut. And any person who shall violate any provision of this section, or who shall knowingly sign a false permit, or knowingly allow any false permit to be used in lieu of a permit required by this section, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Penalty for
violating this
act.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 37.]

CHAPTER CLVI.

An Act for the Education of the Blind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The blind to be
educated at the
state expense.

SECTION 1. All blind persons, or persons so nearly blind that they cannot have instruction in the public schools, who are of suitable age and capacity for instruction in the simple branches of education and who are legal residents of this state, shall be entitled to receive such instruction and for such a length of time as may be deemed expedient by the board of education of the blind hereinafter provided for; the expense of such education to be paid by the state, to an amount not exceeding three hundred dollars for each of said persons in any one year, except that where the parents of such blind person are not able to provide for his or her clothing and transportation, an additional sum of thirty dollars per year may be allowed for those expenses.

Board of
education of
the blind.

SEC. 2. The board of education of the blind is hereby established. The board shall consist of four members, of whom the governor of the state and the chief justice of the supreme court for the time being shall be permanent members. The other two members shall be appointed by the governor and shall be a man and a woman, one of whom shall be a blind person, both residents of this state. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of July, in the year when they are appointed, and shall continue for four years, except that one of the members appointed the first year shall hold his or her office for only two years, the governor designating at the time of the appointment which of the two shall thus hold for only two years. The governor may for a reasonable

cause remove any one of these two members and appoint another person to fill the vacancy; the appointment thus made to be only for the unexpired part of the term of the member removed. The chief justice may also appoint as a member in his place, if he shall prefer to do so, any judge or ex-judge of the supreme or superior court, such appointment, however, to be for only two years from its date.

SEC. 3. Said board shall meet annually on the first Monday of July, at the capitol, and may meet at any other time upon the call of the secretary of the board, hereinafter provided for, and the secretary shall call a meeting at the request of any two members of the board. The governor shall be chairman of the board, and in his absence, the judicial member. The board shall have power to adopt rules for its own action, for the carrying out of the objects of this act, and for determining what persons shall receive its benefits. Meetings of the board.

SEC. 4. Said board shall appoint a secretary, who shall also act as treasurer, and prescribe his or her duties and compensation, which office shall be held subject to the pleasure of the board. No member of the board shall receive compensation for services rendered unless such services shall be special and specially requested by the board, in which case a moderate allowance may be made for the time actually spent. The actual and necessary expenses of the members and of the secretary shall be paid, and a certified statement of such expenses and of the amount paid for the salary of the secretary and special compensation for special services of the members shall be filed with the comptroller within one month after the termination of each year. The salary of the secretary shall be paid monthly, and all other bills for services and expenses at the end of the year, and the certificate of the governor, of the amount, shall be a sufficient warranty to the comptroller for the payment of the same, a certificate of the items being first filed with him as above provided. The tuition and other expenses of the beneficiaries shall be paid quarterly by the comptroller, upon the certificate of the governor or judicial member as to the amount, which certificate shall be accompanied with a detailed statement of the items. Secretary and treasurer. Expenses.

SEC. 5. The board is authorized to contract with any institution or institutions within this state or in any other state, having facilities for the instruction of the blind, for the education of the blind persons from this state found by the board to be fitted for such instructions, but within the expenditure therefor provided in the first section of this act. Board may contract with institution for instruction of the blind.

SEC. 6. Said board shall be empowered to compel attendance of any minor blind child at any such institution; and if the parents or guardians of any such child shall not assent thereto, the judge of probate in the district where said child resides shall, on the application of any member of said board, and after reasonable notice to the parents or guardians, of time and place for the hearing of said application, inquire into the facts; and if said judge shall find that the sight of such child is so impaired as to disable it from Compulsory attendance of blind child at such institution.

attending and receiving instruction at ordinary public schools, he shall issue his order placing said child in the care and custody of said board, until further order of said court, and said order shall give to said board all the rights and authority of a parent over said child.

Adjustment of
claims of
Perkins
Institute.

SEC. 7. Said board is hereby authorized to adjust and order the payment of any claim which the Perkins Institute for the Blind, at Boston, may have, for the care and education of children received in that institution from Connecticut since September 1, 1892.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 382.]

CHAPTER CLVII.

An Act concerning the Study of Physiology and Hygiene.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Nature and
effects of
alcoholic
drinks and
narcotics to be
taught in
public schools.

SECTION 1. The nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and special instruction as to their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene shall be included in the branches of study taught in the common or public schools, and shall be studied and taught as other like required branches, by the use of graded text-books in the hands of pupils where other branches are thus studied, and orally in the case of pupils unable to read, and by all pupils in all schools supported wholly or in part by public money.

Contents of
text-books.

SEC. 2. The text-books used for the instruction required by the preceding section for intermediate and primary pupils shall give at least one-fifth of their space to the consideration of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and the books used in the highest grade of graded schools shall contain at least twenty pages of matter relating to this subject; but when this subject is massed wholly or in part in a chapter or chapters at the end of a book, such book shall not be considered as meeting the requirements of this law.

Report as to
compliance
with this act to
be made.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of all school visitors to report to the comptroller if the provisions of this act have not been complied with, as specified in the preceding sections; and any failure thus reported, or otherwise satisfactorily proven, shall be deemed sufficient cause for withholding the amount of school dividend which such district or districts are otherwise entitled to receive.

Public school
teachers to be
examined on
physiology, etc.

SEC. 4. No certificate shall hereafter be granted to any person to teach in the public schools of Connecticut who has not passed a satisfactory examination in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects and nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics upon the human system.

Repeal.

SEC. 5. Sections 2100 and 2141 of the general statutes are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 186.]

CHAPTER CLVIII.

An Act concerning the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No person after the first day of October, 1893, shall, in this state, for compensation, gain or reward, received or expected, treat, operate, or prescribe for any injury, deformity, ailment, or disease, actual or imaginary, of another person, nor practice surgery or midwifery, unless or until he has obtained a certificate of registration as hereinafter provided, and then only in the kind or branch of practice as stated in said certificate; but this act shall not apply to dentists while practicing dentistry only; nor to any person in the employ of the United States government while acting in the scope of his employment; nor to any person who shall furnish medical or surgical assistance in cases of sudden emergency; nor to any person residing out of this state who shall be employed to come into the state to assist or consult with any physician or surgeon who has been registered in conformity with the provisions of this act; nor to any physician or surgeon then actually residing out of this state who shall be employed to come into this state to treat, operate or prescribe for any injury, deformity, ailment or disease from which any person is suffering at the time when such non-resident physician or surgeon is so employed, nor to any actual resident of this state recommending by advertisement or otherwise, the use of proprietary remedies sold under trade-marks issued by the United States government, nor to any chiropodist or clairvoyant who does not use in his practice any drugs, medicines or poison, nor to any person practicing the massage method, or Swedish movement cure, sun cure, mind cure, magnetic healing, or Christian science, nor to any other person who does not use or prescribe in his treatment of mankind, drugs, poisons, medicine, chemicals, or nostrums.

SEC. 2. Any resident of this state who at the time of the passage of this act shall be, or previously thereto has been, actually engaged in this state in the practice of medicine, surgery, midwifery, or any alleged practice of healing, may, before the first day of October, 1893, file with the state board of health duplicate statements subscribed and sworn to by him upon blanks furnished by said board, giving his name, age, and place of birth, and present residence, stating whether he is a graduate of any medical college or not, and if so, of what college, and the date of such graduation, and, if practicing under a license from any of the medical societies of this state, stating which society and the date when said license was obtained, and also stating the length of time during which said person has been engaged in practice in this

Who may practice medicine, surgery, or midwifery in this state.

Resident of this state practicing medicine, etc., to file statement with state board of health.

state and how long in practice elsewhere; and he shall also state whether he has been engaged in general practice, or only in some special branch of medicine or surgery, and, if so, what branch. Upon the receipt of such statements, as aforesaid, the state board of health shall issue upon the receipt of two dollars, to the person filing the same, a certificate of registration which shall state the kind or branch of practice in which the person named therein is engaged.

Fee for
registration.

Certificate of
registration
after October 1,
1893.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall, subsequent to said first day of October, 1893, file with said state board of health duplicate statements in the form prescribed in the preceding section, showing that he is a graduate of a medical college which is recognized as reputable by any one of the chartered medical societies of the state, shall receive from said state board of health, upon the payment of two dollars, a certificate of registration, which shall state the kind or branch of practice in which the person named therein is engaged or is to be engaged.

Registration of
practitioner
in town
adjoining
Connecticut.

SEC. 4. Any person residing in any town in another state which town adjoins the boundary line of Connecticut, who at the time of the passage of this act shall be actually engaged in such town in the practice of medicine, surgery, or midwifery, or any branch of practice, may, before the first day of October, 1893, obtain from the state board of health of this state a like certificate of registration, upon the payment of two dollars and upon filing duplicate statements in the form prescribed in section two, which statements shall also show that he is entitled to receive such certificate under the provisions of this section.

Certificate of
registration to
be granted only
after examina-
tion, except.

SEC. 5. Except as provided in sections two, three, and four, of this act, no person shall, after the first day of October, 1893, obtain or receive a certificate of registration, as required by the provisions of section one, until he has passed a satisfactory examination before a committee to be appointed for the purpose by the state board of health, as hereinafter provided, nor until he has filed with said board of health duplicate certificates as aforesaid, together with duplicate certificates signed by a majority of one of said examining committee, stating that they have found him qualified to practice either medicine, surgery, or midwifery, and any person filing said certificates shall receive from said state board of health, upon the payment of two dollars, a certificate of registration which shall state that the person named has been found qualified so to practice.

Medical
societies to
nominate for
examining
committees.

SEC. 6. During the month of December, 1893, The Connecticut Medical Society, The Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Society, and The Connecticut Eclectic Medical Association, shall each file with the state board of health the names of five physicians, and annually in the month of December thereafter the name of one physician practicing in this state, who shall have been recommended by the respective medical societies as persons competent to serve upon the examining committees to be appointed by the state board of health as hereinafter provided; and from time to time, in case any vacancy occurs upon any of said examining

committees the president of the respective society shall nominate and the state board of health shall appoint such person to fill said vacancy.

SEC. 7. In the month of January, 1894, the state board of health shall appoint three examining committees, each consisting of five physicians, which committees shall severally be composed wholly of the persons nominated by one of the said medical societies respectively, as aforesaid. One of the members of each of said committees shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years. Thereafter, in the month of January in each year, the state board of health shall appoint one member of each of said committees who shall have been nominated for such office as aforesaid, to serve five years; and said board shall in the same manner fill any vacancy occurring at any time in any of said committees.

State board of health to appoint examining committees.

SEC. 8. The state board of health shall designate when and where said committees shall hold said examinations, but shall call a meeting of a committee within thirty days after receipt of application for examination by it. Applicants to practice medicine or surgery shall be examined in anatomy, physiology, medical chemistry, obstetrics, hygiene, surgery, pathology, diagnosis, and therapeutics, including practice and materia medica. Each committee shall frame its own questions and conduct its examinations in writing, and both questions and answers shall be placed on file with the state board of health. Each applicant shall have the right to choose which of the three committees shall be the one by whom he shall be examined; but before taking such examination he shall pay to the committee their expenses, not exceeding, however, the sum of ten dollars. An applicant, after having been rejected by any of said examining committees, shall not be eligible to examination by another committee of examination until after the expiration of twelve months.

Examinations when, where, and how held.

SEC. 9. Upon the receipt of any duplicate statements as hereinbefore provided, the state board of health shall transmit one of said duplicate statements, together with a duplicate of the certificate of registration in each case, to the town clerk of the town wherein the person so filing said statement resides; and in case such person does not reside in the state of Connecticut, then the state board of health shall transmit said statement and certificate to the town clerk of the town in this state nearest to the place of residence of such person; and said town clerks shall record the same in books to be provided for that purpose by the state board of health, and shall then return the same to the person who filed the same with the board of health; and said town clerk shall receive for such recording a fee of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the state board of health out of the amount so paid to it as aforesaid.

Statement to be transmitted to town clerk.

SEC. 10. The secretary of each of said medical societies shall file with the secretary of the state board of health a list of medical colleges or institutions recognized as legal and reputable by his society; or all of such secretaries may agree upon a single list;

List of medical colleges to be filed with state board of health.

and such list or lists may be corrected from time to time as may be necessary.

Penalty for
violating this
act

SEC. 11. Every person violating any of the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than three hundred dollars for the first offense, and for each subsequent offense by a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; the fine, when collected, shall be paid one-half to the person or corporation making the complaint, and the other half to the state board of health.

For false
swearing.

SEC. 12. Any person who shall swear to any false statement contained in any statement required by this act to be filed with the state board of health, shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished accordingly.

Clerk of state
board of health.

SEC. 13. The state board of health may, from time to time, appoint one of its number, or a person not a member of its board, to discharge the clerical duties imposed by this act upon said board, and may fix and pay a salary therefor, to be paid only out of the fees and penalties received under the provisions of this act.

Repeal.

SEC. 14. Sections 3006, 3007 and 3008 of the general statutes are hereby repealed, but nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or affect any of the provisions of any private charter.

Licensed
pharmacists
not affected by
this act.
Prescriptions in
English, when.

SEC. 15. The provisions of this bill shall not apply to licensed pharmacists.

SEC. 16. All physicians or surgeons practicing under the provisions of this act shall, when requested, write a duplicate of their prescriptions in the English language. Any person who shall violate the requirements of this section shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars for each and every offense.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 330.]

CHAPTER CLIX.

An Act concerning Police Matrons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Police matrons
in larger cities.

SECTION 1. In every city of this state having a population of twenty thousand or more, as shown by the last preceding United States census, the board of police commissioners or police committee shall appoint a police matron, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all women who are arrested and held by the police of the city.

Female
prisoners
under care of
police matron.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the board of police commissioners or the police committee in every such city to assign a certain part of the central police station of the city for female pris-

oners, which part shall be under the care and control of the police matron, subject to the orders of the chief of police. There shall also be provided by every such city a convenient private room for the use of the police matron, either within the station or in its neighborhood.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the police matron to take charge of that part of the station so assigned for female prisoners and keep the same in proper condition; and it shall be her duty, at all times when there are no female prisoners at the station, to be within easy call, and to attend at day or night upon such call. Such call may be made by or at the direction of the officer in charge of the station at the time.

SEC. 4. The police matrons shall be thirty or more years of age, of good moral character, and must be recommended in writing by at least five men and five women, of good standing, who have been for five years residents of the city. They shall receive such salary as the common council of the city shall determine. They may be removed by the board of police commissioners or police committee if, in their judgment, the public interest shall require it. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the station, whenever it shall be necessary, to order policemen to assist the matron upon her request for such assistance.

SEC. 5. Any city, whose duty it is under this act to have a police matron, shall have power to provide a separate station for the detention of female prisoners. In any city which has no board of police commissioners or board charged with its general duties, the powers and duties hereby given and assigned to such a board may be exercised and discharged by the mayor of the city.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[House Bill No. 281.]

CHAPTER CLX.

An Act concerning Taxation of Joint Stock Investment Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The whole property of every joint stock corporation heretofore organized and existing under the laws of this state, and doing business as an investment company, shall be listed and liable to taxation in the town wherein it is located, in the same manner as the property of individuals; and the shares of its stock shall not be liable to taxation.

Approved, May 26, 1893.

[House Bill No. 513.]

CHAPTER CLXI.

An Act concerning Junk Shops.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Penalty for acting as junk dealer without license, or for not keeping record required by law.

Section 2999 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person who shall keep a shop for the purchase, sale, or barter of junk, old metals, or second hand articles, or be a dealer therein, unless licensed therefor according to law, or after notice that his license has been revoked, or who, being so licensed, shall purchase or receive of any minor, by way of exchange, any of said articles, knowing or having reason to believe him to be a minor, or who shall fail to keep the books containing the entries required by law, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 3.]

CHAPTER CLXII.

An Act concerning Labels and Trade-Marks of Trades Unions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Imitation of label or trade-mark of trades union.

SECTION 1. Whenever any person, association, or union of workingmen have adopted, or shall hereafter adopt for their protection, any label, trade-mark, or form of advertisement announcing that goods to which such label, trade-mark, or form of advertisement shall be attached were manufactured by such person or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade-mark, or form of advertisement. Every person violating this section shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor for more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or both.

Penalty.

Use of such counterfeit or imitation.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall use any counterfeit or imitation of any label, trade-mark, or form of advertisement of any such person, union or association, knowing the same to be counterfeit or imitation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or both.

Filing label or trade-mark with the secretary.

SEC. 3. Every such person, association, or union that has heretofore adopted, or shall hereafter adopt a label, trade-mark, or form of advertisement as aforesaid, may file the same for record in

the office of the secretary of the state by leaving two copies, counterparts, or fac-similes thereof, with the secretary of the state; said secretary shall deliver to such person, association, or union so filing the same a duly attested certificate of the record of the same, for which he shall receive a fee of one dollar. Such certificate of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this act be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade-mark, or form of advertisement, and of the right of said person, association, or union to adopt the same. No label shall be recorded that would probably be mistaken for a label already of record.

SEC. 4. Every such person, association, or union adopting a label, trade-mark, or form of advertisement, as aforesaid, may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display, or sale of any such counterfeits or imitations, and all courts having jurisdiction thereof shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display, or sale; and shall award the complainant in such suit, such damages, resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display, or sale, as may by said court be deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendants to pay to such person, association, or union the profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display, or sale; and such court shall also order that all such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case be delivered to an officer of the court or to the complainant, to be destroyed.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall use or display the genuine label, trade-mark, or form of advertisement of any such person, association, or union, in any manner not authorized by such person, union, or association, knowing that such use or display is not so authorized, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or both. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted by any officer or member of such association or union in behalf of and for the use of such association or union.

SEC. 6. Any person or persons who shall in any way use the name or seal of any such person, association or union, or officer thereof, in and about the sale of goods or otherwise, not being authorized to so use the same, knowing that such use is unauthorized, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or both.

Approved, May 25, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 28.]

CHAPTER CLXIII.

An Act concerning the Erection of Soldier's and Sailor's Memorials.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Memorial
stones for
soldiers and
sailors in the
late war.

SECTION 1. Section 3769 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: If any person who served in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States during the civil war, and was credited to this state, and died during said war of disease or wounds, or was killed in action, died in prison, or was lost at sea, and whose body was never brought home for interment, or who was reported as missing in action and has not since been heard from, the quartermaster-general shall, upon satisfactory proof from the selectmen of the town of which the deceased was a resident, as to his identity and honorable service, cause to be erected in any cemetery or public place in such town, at a cost to the state of not more than fifteen dollars, a marker or soldier's headstone, having inscribed thereon the name of such soldier or sailor, the organization to which he belonged, the place of his death or burial, or when he was reported as missing in action or lost at sea.

General
monument
instead of
separate
markers.

SEC. 2. If the selectmen in any town which had as residents several soldiers or sailors who were killed or lost as described in section one, and to whose memory markers or headstones have not already been erected, shall prefer a memorial stone with the names of all of said soldiers and sailors inscribed thereon, erected in a public place or cemetery in such town, the quartermaster-general shall cause such a suitable memorial to be erected in said town, which memorial shall be of such design and material and of such cost as shall be determined by the governor and quartermaster-general. If any town, organization, or persons, shall contribute toward the erection of such memorial, then the design, material, and cost of such memorial, and the location of the same, shall be determined by the governor and quartermaster-general and a committee of two persons appointed by the town, organization, or individuals making such contribution; *provided*, that the sum to be paid by the state shall not exceed fifteen dollars for each name to be placed on any memorial stone erected under the provisions of this section.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 136.]

CHAPTER CLXIV.

An Act concerning the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 3639 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall be the school committee of said district, and shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the duties within said district that are possessed by the school visitors in the several towns. They may appoint an acting school visitor in said district, who shall possess within said district all the powers and be subject to all the duties of similar officers appointed by school visitors. The authority of the board of school visitors of the town in which said district is situated shall extend only to the remaining portion of said town, and their returns and certificates shall include only the children of such remaining portion.

Directors to be school committee of Conn. Industrial School for Girls.

SEC. 2. Section 3640 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The treasurer of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls shall draw an order each year in favor of said district on the treasurer of said town, for the proportionate amount to which said district may be entitled of all moneys appropriated by law for the benefit, support, and encouragement of public schools, as is provided in respect to towns.

Public money for said school.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 92.]

CHAPTER CLXV.

An Act relating to Railroad Stations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever any railroad station, freight or passenger, on any railroad in this state, shall be destroyed or materially damaged from any cause, and thereby rendered unsuitable for use, it shall be the duty of the railroad company owning the same to rebuild or repair said station within a reasonable time.

Railroad station damaged or destroyed to be rebuilt.

SEC. 2. If said railroad company shall neglect to rebuild or repair any station destroyed or damaged within a reasonable time, the railroad commissioners shall make such order regarding the rebuilding or repairing of the same as they shall deem just and proper, and said order may be enforced by mandamus brought in the name of the state.

When company neglects.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 139.]

CHAPTER CLXVI.

An Act relating to Registrars of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Fees to
registrars of
births, etc.

Section 115 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: To the persons performing the duties required by this chapter, there shall be allowed the following fees, to wit: to the registrar for completing each record of birth, by procuring and inserting the full name of the child, or for recording each birth, marriage, or death, ten cents; and in addition thereto, five cents for entering in the indexes required by him to be kept the name of each person whose birth, marriage, or death is by him recorded; for ascertaining, recording, and indexing each birth or death of which no certificate has been returned to him, or for issuing a certificate of license to marry, fifty cents, and for attaching affidavits to marriage licenses, fifty cents; for issuing each burial or removal permit, twenty-five cents; for making an abstract for the superintendent of vital statistics and the town clerk, two dollars for each abstract; and when the abstract is of a record which in the aggregate contains more than two hundred names, two cents additional for each name over said two hundred; to the person furnishing the certificate required by sections 103 and 104, twenty-five cents for each certificate; for certifying to each certificate returned by physicians and midwives, five cents; to the sexton or other person making the returns required by section 111, one dollar for each monthly return, and to the registrar, for recording the same, twenty-five cents for each certificate. All said fees, except those for issuing certificates of license to marry and for the affidavit and for removal permits, shall be paid by the town in which the duties for which said fees are allowed are performed.

To others
making
returns.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 197.]

CHAPTER CLXVII.

An Act concerning Investment Companies.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Bank commis-
sioners to
supervise
investment
companies.

Section 1853 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Every corporation heretofore or hereafter organized under the laws of this state, whether by special charter or otherwise, which has power to and does sell or negotiate its own choses in action, or sell, guarantee, or negotiate the choses in action, of

other persons or corporations, as investments, or as a business, shall be under the supervision of the bank commissioners, and subject in that connection to all the laws relating to the examination and report of banks, savings banks, and trust companies. Said commissioners, in a separate annual report of these corporations to the governor, shall clearly describe the various classes of assets and liabilities of each and state any special provision which has been made for the payment of such liabilities.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 9.]

CHAPTER CLXVIII.

An Act relating to Naturalization of Aliens.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Section 18 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The superior court and court of common pleas in any county, when sitting at the county seat or at any place where either of said courts is authorized by law to be held, the district court of Waterbury, the town court of Ansonia, the city courts of Meriden and New Britain, may, and no other court of the state shall, admit aliens to become citizens of the United States; and aliens may declare their intentions to become citizens before either of said courts while in session in the county in which such aliens reside; but no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen by the superior court or court of common pleas except in the county in which he resides, nor by said district court or town court, or the city court of either of said cities, unless he resides in the town or one of the towns over which said courts respectively exercise jurisdiction.

What courts
may naturalize
aliens.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 12.]

CHAPTER CLXIX.

An Act concerning Street Railways.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

SECTION 1. Sections 3595, 3596, 3597, and 3605 of the general statutes are hereby repealed.

Incorporated street railway company before proceeding to construct, to lay additional tracks or to change motive power, shall cause plan to be presented.

Hearing on plan.

Notification of decision.

Who has direction over locating tracks, etc.

SEC. 2. Whenever any railway company shall have been chartered by the general assembly of this state for the purpose of operating street railways in any town, city or borough, or whenever any such corporation already organized has been, or shall be given, the right to lay additional tracks in any such town, city or borough, or whenever any street railway company shall desire to change its motive power, before such company shall proceed to construct such railway, lay additional tracks, or change its motive power, it shall cause a plan to be made showing the highway or highways, street or streets, in and through which it proposes to lay its tracks, the location of the same as to grade and to the center line of said streets or highways, such change or changes, if any, as are proposed to be made in any street or highway, the kind and quality of track to be used and the method of laying the same, the motive power to be used in propelling its cars, and the method and manner of applying the same, which said plan shall be presented to the mayor and court of common council of any such city, the selectmen of any such town, or the warden and burgesses of any such borough, within their respective jurisdictions, who shall thereupon, upon public notice, proceed to a hearing of all persons interested therein, and after such hearings may accept and adopt such plan, or make such modifications therein, as to them shall seem proper, and shall, within sixty days after the presentation of such plan to the local authorities, notify said company in writing of their decision thereon, and of such modifications therein as they may deem proper. The refusal or neglect of any such local authority to notify said company of its decision within said period of sixty days as aforesaid shall be deemed to be a refusal to approve and accept said plan as presented by said company. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent such street railway company from presenting to such local authorities a plan or plans as heretofore provided, until said street railway company and local authorities shall agree upon the same, and no such company shall construct such railway, lay additional tracks, or change its motive power except in accordance with a plan approved by the authorities aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The selectmen of any town, the mayor and common council of any city, and the warden and burgesses of any borough, shall, within their respective jurisdictions, have exclusive direction over the placing, or locating of any tracks, wires, conductors, fixtures, structures of any such railway permanently located in the streets or highways, including the re-locating or removal of the same, or changes in the grade thereof, and for the purposes of any public improvement and including the power of designating the material, quality, and finish thereof, may make all orders necessary to the exercise of such power of direction and control, which orders shall be in writing, and recorded in the minutes and records of their respective municipalities. Every such railway company shall, at its own expense, comply with and carry out such orders forthwith, and, in case of its failure so to do, such town, city, or borough may carry out said orders and recover the

expense thereof from such company in an action on this statute; or may proceed by a writ of mandamus to compel such railway company, at its own expense, to comply with and carry out such orders; *provided, however*, that except in the case of bridges, terminals, curves in turning from one street to another, and turn-outs and switches not exceeding one hundred and fifty feet in length, the wrought part of any street or highway made suitable for travel shall nowhere be of a width less than eight feet on each side of the street railway tracks measuring from the outer rails where the said tracks are located in the center of the street or highway, and not less than twelve feet in width, measuring from the rail nearest the wrought part of the highway, where said street railway track or tracks are located on the side of the street or highway, unless permission is obtained from the superior court or a judge thereof; *and provided further*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring any such railway company to change the grade of any portion of the street or highway upon which its track is located, after such location; but whenever any such town, city, or borough shall change the grade of any such street or highway, such railway company shall temporarily remove its tracks for the purpose of such change, and when such change has been completed, such company shall conform the grade of its tracks to the newly established grade without cost or expense to such town, city, or borough.

SEC. 4. In case any street railway company chartered prior to the first day of January, 1893, shall not construct and complete its road in any of the streets or highways, in which it shall thereby be authorized to construct its railway, on or before the close of the regular session of the general assembly to be held in 1895; and in case any street railway company which shall be chartered after the first day of January, 1893, or whose charter shall be thereafter amended, shall not construct and complete its road in any of the streets or highways in which it shall be thereby authorized to construct a railway on or before the close of the second regular session of the general assembly, after that in which said charter has been granted or amended, all right of said company to lay its tracks in all such streets or highways or portions of streets or highways specified in such charter or in such amendment, in which it shall not have laid down its tracks, shall thereupon cease; *provided, however*, that the right in any street, or highway, or portion of street, or highway of any street railway company under any charter or amendment thereto granted prior to the first day of January, 1893, which company shall have heretofore constructed a part of its railway, shall not cease if said company shall construct its railway within two years after the municipal authorities in the town, city, or borough in which said street or highway is located shall have notified such company to construct its railway in said street or highway.

SEC. 5. If any street railway company shall discontinue the operation of its railway in any street or highway, or portion of a street or highway, or, having constructed its railway thereon,

Right of certain companies to lay tracks to cease, when.

Effect of discontinuance of operation of railway.

shall not begin to operate the same within a reasonable time thereafter, the mayor and court of common council of any city, the selectmen of any town, or the warden and burgesses of any borough, within whose respective jurisdictions such discontinuance or failure to operate said railway may occur, may order said company, in writing, to operate said part or parts of its railway within thirty days from a date named in such notice, and on failure to comply with said order, all right of said company to occupy such street or highway or portion of such street or highway, or to keep, maintain, or operate its said railway within such street or highway, or portion thereof, shall cease; and said company shall immediately thereafter remove its tracks and fixtures from such street or highway, and put such street or highway, or portion thereof, in good condition for public travel. In case said company shall fail to remove said track and fixtures, or portion thereof, and to put such street or highway, or portion thereof, in good condition for public travel, said town, city, or borough may cause such track and fixtures to be removed, and such streets or highways to be put in good condition for public travel, and may recover the expense thereof from said company in an action on this statute.

Duty of
company as to
repair of
streets.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every street railway company to keep so much of the street or highway as is included within its tracks, and a space of two feet on the outer side of the outer rails thereof in repair, to the satisfaction of the authorities of the city, town, or borough which is bound by law to maintain such street or highway. But such authority shall not order said street railway company to use any better or more expensive kind of pavement or material for that part of the street or highway which it is the duty of such railway company to keep in repair, than is used by the town, city, or borough upon the remaining width of the street or highway, except for a space of one foot on each side of each rail, unless such better or more expensive kind of pavement or material was required in the order permitting the original location and layout of such railway on such street or highway. Every such municipal authority shall keep a record of all orders as to such repairs, shall serve a copy thereof upon the railway company, and such order shall state the time within which repairs are to be completed, which time shall not be less than thirty days from the service thereof; and upon failure upon the part of the company to make the required repairs within the time fixed by the order, such repairs may be made by the municipal authorities interested, and the expense thereof recovered from the railway company in an action upon this statute.

Transportation
of merchandise.

SEC. 7. Every street railway company may transport both persons and property, but in the transportation of any merchandise other than such small packages or bundles as are carried by its passengers, shall be subject at all times to such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the superior court or by any judge thereof, upon the application of such street railway company, or of any person interested in any manner in such transportation, or by any town, city, or borough in which such street railway is located, upon such notice as said court or said judge shall

deem reasonable; and any orders made by any such court or judge may extend to and control such traffic over the whole line of such street railway company, whether the same be in one county or in more, or such order may be confined to any part of such railway in the discretion of such court or judge, and any order so made may, upon a subsequent application by such company, or any person interested, or by any town, city, or borough, be modified or rescinded by such superior court, or by any judge thereof, upon such notice as such court or judge may direct.

SEC. 8. No street railway shall hereafter be built or extended from one town to any other town in the public highways, so as to parallel any other street railway or steam railroad, unless authorized by special charter prior to January 1, 1893, until the company desiring to build, construct, or extend such railway shall have applied to the superior court or any judge thereof, and shall have obtained from such court or such judge, in the manner hereinafter required and provided, a finding that public convenience and necessity require the construction of such street railway. Any street railway company intending to build, construct, or extend any such railway shall make an application to such superior court or such judge for a finding that public convenience and necessity require the construction of such railway; and such superior court or such judge shall thereupon fix a time and place to hear said application, and shall cause notice to be served upon any steam railroad company or companies, and upon any street railway company or companies that may be affected by the construction of such road, and upon the selectmen of any town, the warden and burgesses of any borough, or the mayor of any city, within whose limits such railway may be built. Said superior court or such judge shall have power to hear the parties and determine whether public convenience and necessity require the construction of such street railway, and the decision of said court or judge shall be final and conclusive upon the parties. Such court or judge upon such hearing may make an order or finding of public convenience and necessity for the construction of such street railway for a part of the distance applied for, if said court or judge shall find public convenience and necessity require the construction of a part only of such street railway.

SEC. 9. Any person injured in person or property by reason of any defect in that part of the street or highway which any street railway company is bound by law to keep in repair, may bring his action therefor against both such company and the town, city, or borough which is bound by law to keep said street or highway in repair, and any judgment recovered in such action shall run against both of such defendants. Said railway company shall, however, pay such judgment and save the other defendant harmless therefrom, unless the court, or, if the case is tried to the jury, the jury, before whom the action is tried, shall find that such defect was due in whole, or in part, to the negligence of such city, town or borough, in which case the court or the jury, as the case may be, shall find and adjudge how much of the judgment shall

Street railway
not to parallel
other railroad
unless.

Damage caused
by defect in
street which
company
should keep in
repair.

be paid by the municipality without reimbursement from the railway company. The fact that the railway company has kept its said part of the street or highway in repair to the satisfaction of the municipal authority shall not operate to shift the responsibility for injuries occurring by reason of defects therein, from the railway company to the municipality.

Towns not
liable unless.

SEC. 10. Such town, city or borough shall not be liable for the payment of any judgment which, under the preceding section, is to be paid by the railway company, and as to which the railway company is to save the said town, city or borough harmless, unless, within sixty days after the rendition of final judgment, demand shall be made upon such town, city, or borough for such payment upon a lawful execution, duly issued in said action. If any town, city, or borough shall be compelled to pay any portion of any judgment which, under the preceding section, should have been paid by the railway company, the first selectman of such town, the mayor of such city, or the warden of such borough, shall make, and, within thirty days after such payment, file for record in the office of the town clerk of the town within which such street or highway is situated, a certificate showing the court before which such judgment was rendered, the date of such judgment, the amount paid by such town, city, or borough, and that said town, city, or borough, claims a lien upon the tracks, fixtures, and other property of such railway company situated in said town, city, or borough, for the payment of such sum with lawful interest from the date of such payment; and the same shall thereupon be and become a lien upon all the tracks, fixtures, and property of such company situate in such town, city, or borough, which shall take precedence of all other incumbrances, and may be enforced and collected in the same manner as tax liens.

Alteration of
orders made by
authority of
town, etc.

SEC. 11. The town, city, and borough authorities aforesaid, within their respective jurisdictions, may revise and change any orders made by them under sections two and three of this act; but if the street railway company affected thereby has already carried out, or begun to carry out, or incurred expense in preparation for the carrying out of such original order, such street railway company may appeal from any such alteration, revision, or change, within thirty days from the service of notice upon them of the passage of such order revising or changing such former order, to the superior court, or a judge thereof; and such appeal shall be tried by said court or judge, or by a committee of three disinterested persons appointed for that purpose by said court or judge, and such court or judge may make such orders as may be deemed equitable in the premises. But such street railway company shall not have any right of appeal from an order made under section six of this act, nor from any order made by said municipal authorities, in any case where such order is not, in terms or effect, a change of a previous order which has been executed, or partly executed, or in view of which such street railway company has incurred expense in preparing to execute.

SEC. 12. Wherever the word "street" or "highway" is used in this act, it shall include all bridges. "Street" includes bridges.

SEC. 13. The selectmen of any town, the mayor and common council of any city, or the warden and burgesses of any borough, within their respective jurisdictions, shall have power to pass suitable regulations relating to the speed at which any such street railway company may run its cars, and may alter and amend the same at pleasure, and from such alterations or orders there shall be no appeal; *provided, however*, that none of such authorities shall, by such regulations, authorize or permit such cars to be run upon any street or highway at any greater rate of speed than fifteen miles per hour. The provisions of this act relating to the operation, construction, maintenance, and repair of street railways shall apply only to such portions of said railways as are constructed over, upon, or through any street or highway. Regulations as to speed.

SEC. 14. All street railway companies or trustees operating street railways within this state, shall, on or before the first day of October, 1894, and annually thereafter, make a return to the railroad commissioners in such form as said railroad commissioners shall prescribe, which form shall substantially follow the requirements of section 3586 of the general statutes in so far as they are applicable to the business and affairs of street railways, with such additional matters as shall render said returns as complete, as to the business, property, and affairs of street railways, as were required from steam railroads under said section 3586, which said returns shall be signed and sworn to by the president and treasurer of the company, or by a majority of the trustees making the same. And the railroad commissioners shall annually, on or before the first day of August, furnish to the officers or trustees of every street railway company blank forms which shall conform to the requirements of this section. The provisions of sections 3589 and 3590 of the general statutes shall apply to street railways. Every company, whose president and treasurer or trustees shall refuse or neglect to make such returns, shall forfeit to the state twenty-five dollars for each day of such neglect or refusal, and said commissioners shall report such forfeiture to the treasurer, and the books of every railway company shall at all times be open to the inspection of any committee of the general assembly appointed for that purpose. Annual report of street railway companies.

SEC. 15. Every street railway company may borrow money, and may secure the repayment of the same by its bonds, signed by its president and by its treasurer; and, before being issued, said bonds shall be registered in the office of the comptroller, and a certificate thereof shall appear on the face of each bond; and the comptroller shall cancel any bonds so registered which may be brought to him for that purpose, and enter said act of canceling in his register, but no street railway company shall issue any bonds of a less denomination than one hundred dollars, nor, for bonds outstanding at any one time, to a greater amount than seventy-five per centum of the actual cost of the construction and equipment of said railway, which actual cost its president, treasurer, and a Issue of bonds by street railway company.

civil engineer approved by the comptroller, shall certify under oath has been actually expended in the construction and equipment of its railway, and any false swearing in the matter shall be perjury. The comptroller shall not permit the bonds of any street railway company registered in his office to exceed the amount limited in this act. No street railway company, unless specially authorized by the general assembly, shall issue bonds except in accordance with the provisions of this act. All such bonds, issued under the provisions of this section, may be secured by a mortgage of the property of the company issuing the same by a deed duly executed by its president under corporate seal, to the treasurer of the state and his successors in office, for the holders of said bonds, and recorded in the office of the secretary of state; and such mortgage shall equally secure all such bonds as may be issued from time to time to the full amount specified in said mortgage. The provisions of Chapter CCXVIII of the general statutes, concerning the foreclosure of mortgage of railroad companies, shall apply to any mortgages or bonds issued by street railway companies.

Running track
of one street
railway
over another.

SEC. 16. The superior court or any judge thereof shall have power, in its or his discretion, whenever public convenience and necessity require, upon application of any street railway company, to authorize such company to run its cars over the track or tracks of any other street railway company for a distance not exceeding one half mile, where two or more railway companies are operating in the same city or town, except where the only approach to any city or town upon a particular side thereof is by means of a bridge or causeway, or by means of a bridge and causeway of a greater length than said distance of one-half mile; and in such cases the superior court or any judge thereof may authorize any suburban road approaching such city or town upon such side of said city or town to use the track or tracks of any other road crossing such bridge and causeway, from the place where such roads meet to some central point in such city or town, *provided*, the length of track so used does not exceed the length of track actually owned and operated by such suburban roads, upon such terms as to manner of use, and upon the payment of such compensation therefor, as may be ordered and prescribed by said superior court or said judge, with power to change, modify, and revoke such order upon the application of either company.

Effect of this
act on existing
charters.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and be deemed an amendment to the charters of all existing railway companies operating cars by motive power other than that furnished by locomotives, dummies, or box engines used on steam railroads, and an amendment to the charters of all existing municipal corporations. All such railway companies and all municipal corporations hereafter chartered shall be subject to the provisions of this act, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. All existing statutory provisions relating to horse railroads and horse railroad companies not inconsistent with this act, shall be construed to include all street railways and street railway

companies of every kind and description, irrespective of the motive power used in operating the same.

SEC. 18. A majority of the directors of all companies hereafter operating street railways in this state shall be residents of this state. Directors to be residents of this state.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[House Bill No. 89.]

CHAPTER CLXX.

An Act concerning Windham County Temporary Home.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Chapter CCLIII of the public acts of 1889 is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

County not to pay for schooling children.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 218.]

CHAPTER CLXXI.

An Act concerning Licenses for Oyster Boats and Vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No person shall take or gather any oysters from any natural oyster bed in the exclusive jurisdiction of the state in any boat or vessel unless said boat or vessel shall be duly licensed and numbered in the manner hereinafter provided. Oyster boats to be licensed.

SEC. 2. Any person, desiring to use any boat or vessel for such purpose, may make written application to the clerk of shell-fisheries, stating the name, owner, rig, general description, tonnage, and place where any such boat or vessel is owned, and said clerk of shell-fisheries shall issue to the owner of such boat or vessel a license to take and gather oysters from the natural oyster beds in the exclusive jurisdiction of the state for one year, unless sooner revoked, upon the payment of two dollars for a vessel or boat of under five tons, and for a vessel or boat exceeding five tons, fifty cents for each additional ton, custom-house measurement; *provided*, that before such license is granted, the owner or master shall prove to the satisfaction of said clerk of shell-fisheries, that such boat or vessel is legally entitled to work on the public beds of the state, and that the captain and crew of such boat or vessel have been residents of this state for one year next preceding the date of such license, and that the dredges and other contrivances do not weigh more than thirty pounds, as provided in section 2404 of the general statutes. Every boat or vessel so License, how procured.

licensed shall, while at work upon any of the natural oyster beds of the state, display upon both sides of the peak of her mainsail, the number of such license in black figures, not less than one foot in length, and the coat of arms of Connecticut painted or stenciled upon cloth of suitable and uniform material, to be attached or stitched to the sail. The clerk of shell-fisheries shall furnish such numbers and coat of arms when the license is granted. When any boat or vessel so licensed shall be sold to parties in this state, the license shall be transferred at the office of the clerk of shell-fisheries. Should said boat or vessel be sold out of this state, the license must be surrendered to the clerk of shell-fisheries.

Hand power
only to be used
for gathering
oysters.

SEC. 3. No boat or vessel so licensed shall use on the natural oyster beds of this state any naphtha, vapor, steam or electric engine, or device for hoisting or operating dredges, or other devices for gathering oysters, except by hand power.

Penalties.

SEC. 4. Any person using any boat or vessel in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or who shall use any device or number not furnished by the clerk of the commissioners of shell-fisheries for such boat or vessel, or not bearing the coat of arms of the state, shall be liable to a fine of ten dollars for each day that said boat or vessel shall be so unlawfully used, and any boat or vessel which shall be found being used contrary to the provisions of this act shall be liable to the penalties provided in section 2400 of the general statutes.

Private oyster
grounds.

SEC. 5. Nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to any boat or vessel while used upon private oyster grounds.

Commissioner
may act, the
clerk absent.

SEC. 6. Whenever the clerk of shell-fisheries shall be unable to act on account of sickness or absence, any one of the shell-fish commissioners shall have power to grant licenses and perform all other duties of the clerk under this act.

When this act
takes effect.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage, with the exception of section four which shall take effect June 1, 1893.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 313.]

CHAPTER CLXXII.

An Act relating to Commercial Fertilizers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Commercial
fertilizers, how
marked.

SECTION 1. Section 4005 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Every person or company who shall sell, offer or expose for sale in this state, any commercial fertilizer or manure, except stable manure and the products of local manufacturers of less value than ten dollars a ton, shall affix conspicuously to every package thereof, a plainly printed statement, clearly and truly certifying the number of net pounds of fertilizer in the

package, the name, brand, or trade-mark under which the fertilizer is sold, the name and address of the manufacturer, the place of manufacture, and the chemical composition of the fertilizer, expressed in the terms and manner approved and usually employed by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. If any such fertilizer be sold in bulk, such printed statement shall accompany every lot and parcel sold, offered or exposed for sale.

SEC. 2. Section 4006 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Before any commercial fertilizer is sold, offered or exposed for sale, the manufacturer, importer, or person who causes it to be sold or offered for sale within this state, shall file with the director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station two certified copies of the statement prescribed in section 4005, and shall deposit with said director, a sealed glass jar or bottle containing not less than one pound of the fertilizer, accompanied by an affidavit that it is a fair average sample thereof. Copies of statement to be filed and sample deposited.

SEC. 3. Section 4007 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: The manufacturer, importer, agent, or seller of any commercial fertilizer shall pay, on or before May 1, annually, to the director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, an analysis fee of ten dollars for each of the fertilizing ingredients contained or claimed to exist in said fertilizer; *provided*, that when the manufacturer or importer shall have paid the fee herein required, for any person acting as agent or seller for such manufacturer or importer, such agent or seller shall not be required to pay the fee prescribed in this section. Analysis fee.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[House Bill No. 515.]

CHAPTER CLXXIII.

An Act concerning Courts of Common Pleas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 745 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: When any judge of the court of common pleas shall be disqualified or unable to act in any cause or matter pending before him or said court which he may consider as improper to be tried or disposed of by him, or by said court when held by him, or shall be unable to hold any term of the court for any cause, he, or, in his absence, the clerk of said court, may call in any other judge of the court of common pleas, or the judge or deputy judge of the district court of Waterbury, or any judge, assistant judge, or recorder of any city court, or the judge of any borough or police court in the county in which said court of common pleas is held, to hear and determine said cause or matter, or to hold said term; and the judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Litchfield may, for the same reason and Who may act, the judge disqualified.

purpose, call in the judge or assistant judge of the city court of the city of New Haven; and when the judge so called in is a judge of the court of common pleas or of the district court of Waterbury, it shall be competent for the judge of the court of common pleas, whose place he is called in to fill, to hold the court of which the judge so called in is the judge.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bills Nos. 48 and 98.]

CHAPTER CLXXIV.

An Act concerning Appeals in Civil and Criminal Cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

In civil appeals judge may incorporate facts claimed to be proven.

SECTION 1. Upon the trial of any civil action to the court without a jury, in which an appeal to the supreme court of errors may now be taken, each party may request the judge to incorporate in the finding such facts as he claims to be proven by the evidence.

Request so to do to be in writing.

SEC. 2. Such requests shall be in writing, stating the facts claimed to be proven, and each shall be in a separate paragraph, and each paragraph numbered.

When filed.

SEC. 3. Such requests shall be filed with the clerk, within two weeks after judgment, and become a part of the record of the case.

Judge to state whether he finds the fact proven.

SEC. 4. The court shall state in writing on the margin of each paragraph of such requests whether he finds such paragraph proven or not proven.

Each to be in separate paragraphs.

SEC. 5. Whenever the court shall make a finding in any case, each fact therein stated shall be in a separate paragraph and each paragraph numbered.

Filing exception to any finding.

SEC. 6. Either party may, within five days after receipt of notice that the finding has been filed with the clerk, file written exceptions to any finding of fact by the court, and to any refusal to find a fact requested, in accordance with the provisions of section four, and all the evidence claimed by either party to be material to such question or questions of fact shall, so far as the court shall find the same to have been actually given in the case, be made a part of the record in the case.

Appeal from finding.

SEC. 7. Either party may appeal, from any finding or refusal to find any fact, to the supreme court of errors in the manner now by law provided.

Expense of printing evidence.

SEC. 8. The expense of printing evidence, printed in accordance with the request of the parties, shall be paid by the party so requesting the same, at the rate of one dollar per printed page for one copy, and such expense, not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, may be taxed in favor of the prevailing party.

SEC. 9. The supreme court shall review all questions of fact raised by the appeal as well as all questions of law, and in all cases where no evidence has been improperly admitted or excluded in the trial court, shall determine the questions of fact and law and render final judgment thereon. In passing upon said questions of fact, said supreme court shall not reverse the finding of the trial court upon any question of fact, unless it find the conclusions of such trial court upon such question clearly against the weight of evidence.

SEC. 10. The rights of appeal under this act shall be in addition to those now provided by law, and the provisions of this act shall apply to all suits now pending.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bills Nos. 111 and 151.]

CHAPTER CLXXV.

An Act regulating Appeals from the Decision of County Commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the county commissioners refusing to grant him a license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors, or in revoking any such license already granted him, may appeal from such decision to the superior court.

SEC. 2. Any tax-payer of the town in which the business carried on under such license is to be transacted, who shall be aggrieved, may appeal to the superior court from the decision of the county commissioners in granting a license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors, or in refusing to revoke any such license already granted. Such appeal shall not vacate the license so granted; *provided*, that, if the superior court shall on hearing refuse to confirm the granting of such license, the same shall thereupon be vacated and the proportion of license money paid by the appellant for the unexpired term for which such license was originally granted shall be returned to him.

SEC. 3. Such appeal shall be taken to the superior court to be holden in the county in which said commissioners held the session, and to the next return day of such court.

SEC. 4. The party so appealing shall give bond to such county to pay all costs, in case he fails to sustain his appeal. The same costs shall be allowed the prevailing party as is by law allowed parties in civil actions.

SEC. 5. All of such appeals shall be privileged in their order of trial, and be tried by a judge of said court.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 6, 1898.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 407.]

CHAPTER CLXXVI.

An Act concerning Tenure of Office of Justices of the Peace.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Tenure of office
of justice of the
peace.

Section 656 of the general statutes is hereby amended so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows: Justices of the Peace elected at a biennial electors' meeting shall hold office from and after the first Monday of the succeeding March, and until the first Monday of the third March succeeding their election. If elected to fill a vacancy, they shall hold office from and after their election until the first Monday of March succeeding the next biennial election.

Approved, June 6, 1898.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 169.]

CHAPTER CLXXVII.

An Act concerning the State Board of Education.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

State board of
education
established.

SECTION 1. There shall be a state board of education composed of the governor, lieutenant-governor and four persons to be appointed as hereinafter provided. Three members shall constitute a *quorum* at the meetings of said board. The terms of the members of said board, except the governor and lieutenant-governor, shall be four years, and the term of one member shall expire on the first day of July in each year, the term of Edward D. Robbins of Wethersfield expiring on July 1, 1895, the term of Anthony Ames of Killingly expiring on the first day of July, 1896, the term of George M. Carrington of Winsted expiring on the first day of July, 1897, and the term of William G. Sumner of New Haven expiring on the first day of July, 1898. The general assembly, at each regular session, shall appoint persons to fill the vacancies to arise before the next regular session of the general assembly by expiration of such terms of office. All such vacancies not filled by the general assembly and all vacancies otherwise arising shall be filled by the governor and lieutenant-governor for

the unexpired term so left unfilled. The board shall appoint a secretary, who shall under its direction and control perform such services in the execution of its duties and powers as the board may prescribe, and who shall be paid such salary as the board may determine. The board shall have power to hire necessary clerks, who shall assist the secretary and shall perform such clerical and other duties as the board or the secretary shall prescribe.

SEC. 2. Sections 2095 and 2097 of the general statutes and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 1, 1898.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 348.]

CHAPTER CLXXVIII.

An Act to Promote the Establishment and Improvement of Public Libraries and School Libraries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Any town, borough, or city may establish a public library, the use of which, under proper regulations, shall be free to its inhabitants. Any town, borough, or city may expend such sum of money as may be necessary to provide and furnish suitable rooms or a suitable building for the library so established or for a previously existing public library, the use of which is free to its inhabitants.

a Establishment of free libraries by towns, etc.

SEC. 2. Any town, borough, or city may annually expend such sum of money as shall be necessary for the proper maintenance and increase of a public library within its limits whose use is free to its inhabitants. Any town shall have power at any meeting, duly called for the purpose, to fix by a proper by-law the amount which shall be annually expended for the public library therein. The treasurer of such town shall thereafter annually pay upon the order of the officer designated by the directors or trustees managing its public library the bills incurred for the maintenance and increase of said library, not exceeding in the aggregate the sum specified in said by-law. The town clerk may deposit in a public library within his town any books other than records placed by law or otherwise in his custody.

Appropriations by towns, etc., for that purpose.

SEC. 3. Any town, borough, or city may receive, hold, and manage any devise, bequest, or donation for the establishment, increase, or maintenance of a public library within its limits.

Requests and donations.

SEC. 4. In the absence of any other lawful provision for the management of a public library in any town or borough, the said town or borough shall elect a board of directors who shall manage said public library. Said board may, from time to time, make by-laws not inconsistent with the laws of this state for its own government and may adopt rules controlling the use of the library and

Board of directors.

the administration of its affairs. Said board shall have the exclusive right to expend according to its best judgment all money appropriated by the town or borough for the library, and shall have control of the grounds, buildings and rooms used for the purposes of the library.

Election of directors.

SEC. 5. The first election of directors may take place at any meeting of the town or borough called for that purpose. It shall first be determined by a by-law of the town to be adopted at this meeting what the number of directors constituting said board shall be, such number to be in all cases one divisible by three. One-third of this number shall then be elected to hold office until the next annual meeting, one-third until the second annual meeting, and the remaining one-third until the third annual meeting thereafter. At each annual meeting of said town or borough, one-third of the directors shall be elected by ballot to hold office for three years.

Director receives no pay.

SEC. 6. No director of a public library elected as above provided shall receive compensation for any services rendered as director.

Connecticut Public Library Committee.

SEC. 7. The state board of education shall annually appoint five persons who shall be known as the Connecticut Public Library Committee.

Allowance for incidental expenses.

SEC. 8. No member of said library committee shall receive any compensation for his services as such member, but the board may expend a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars annually for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of its duties.

Public Library Committee to give advice.

SEC. 9. The librarian or director of any public library and the teachers of any public school may ask said committee for advice and assistance in regard to the selection and purchase of books, the cataloguing of books and any other matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of the library, and the committee shall give advice and assistance in regard to said matters so far as it shall find it practicable to do so. The committee shall biennially make a report of its doings to the general assembly.

Report.

Appropriation for town libraries.

SEC. 10. If any town having no free public library shall establish a free public library and shall provide for the care, custody, and distribution of books and for the future maintenance and increase of such library in a manner satisfactory to said library committee, said committee is hereby authorized to expend for books to be selected by the said committee a sum not to exceed the amount expended by the said town for the establishment of such library and not to exceed two hundred dollars.

How paid.

SEC. 11. The treasurer of the state shall pay the bills incurred under this act upon the order of the secretary of the state board of education. Said board shall keep an account of all money expended under this act, and the comptroller shall annually audit said account. The provisions of sections 405 and 407 of the general statutes shall not apply to the payment of money expended under this act.

SEC. 12. No person shall be ineligible by reason of sex to serve on the board of directors of any public library or on the Connecticut public library committee. No discrimination on account of sex.

SEC. 13. Sections 143, 144, and 153 of the general statutes are hereby repealed. Repeal.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[House Bill No. 516.]

CHAPTER CLXXIX.

An Act relating to Judges holding Courts of Common Pleas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever any judge of the court of common pleas shall be called upon to hold any session of the court of common pleas in any county other than that for which he was appointed, and whenever any judge, assistant judge, or recorder of any city court or the judge of any police, borough, or town court, or the judge or deputy judge of the district court of Waterbury, is called upon to hold any session of the court of common pleas, as provided in sections 744 and 745 of the general statutes, he shall be entitled to receive therefor ten dollars per day, and his necessary traveling expenses, to be paid by the sheriff of the county in which he shall act, and taxed in the bill of costs in said court. Compensation for substitute for judge of court of common pleas.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 1, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bills Nos. 76 and 325.]

CHAPTER CLXXX.

An Act concerning Advertising Handbills and Posters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Every person who shall wilfully deposit, throw, or affix any paper or advertisement in any public highway or on private premises or property without the consent of the owner of said premises or property, or who shall affix to any tree, rock or structure within the limits of a public highway, except notices posted in pursuance of law, any paper or advertisement, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than six months, or both. Penalty for scattering or unlawfully affixing handbills.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[House Bill No. 345.]

CHAPTER CLXXXI.

An Act concerning the School Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Biennial report
of school fund
commissioner.

SECTION 1. The commissioner of the school fund shall, on the first day of December, 1894, and biennially thereafter, report to the governor the condition of the school fund, with such suggestions for its benefit as he shall deem important.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts thereof inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 146.]

CHAPTER CLXXXII.

An Act concerning Registrars of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Registrars may
complete
records from
1850.

SECTION 1. The registrars of births, marriages, and deaths of the several towns in the state are hereby authorized and empowered to complete the records of their respective towns by adding thereto a record of all the births, marriages, and deaths that have occurred in said town since the first day of January, A. D. 1850, of which no certificate has been returned to their office; *provided*, the facts upon which such record is made are obtained from the records of a public official or of a church society, and said public record shall indicate the place from which such facts were obtained.

Penalty for
false entry.

SEC. 2. Any registrar who shall knowingly make any false entries of the record of any birth, marriage, or death, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than three months, or both.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 168.]

CHAPTER CLXXXIII.

An Act concerning Investment Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No corporation or company doing business under section 1853 of the general statutes of this state shall guarantee, by endorsement or otherwise, debenture bonds secured by loans upon real estate, to an amount exceeding ten times the amount of the capital stock and surplus actually paid in, in cash of said corporation or company.

Limitation of guaranty by investment company.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Immediate effect.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[House Bill No. 509.]

CHAPTER CLXXXIV.

An Act relating to Militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

LIABILITY AND EXEMPTION.

SECTION.

1. Who liable.
2. Active militia.
3. Drafts for active service.
4. Governor alone to call out militia.
5. Case of riot or civil commotion.
6. When immediate communication cannot be had with the Governor.
7. Military force not liable for killing or injuring rioter.

SECTION.

8. Enrollment.
9. Who exempt.
10. Commutation tax.
11. Penalty if selectmen neglect or refuse to enroll.
12. Penalty for giving false information.
13. Post-surgeons.

SECTION 1. All male citizens of this state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not expressly exempted by law, shall be subject to military duty, and designated as the militia.

Military subjects.

SEC. 2. The active militia shall be organized as hereinafter prescribed, and designated as the Connecticut National Guard, and said guard shall be liable at all times to be ordered into active service, and, except as hereinafter provided, shall first be called out by the commander-in-chief on all occasions for military service, and may by him be turned over into the service of the United States, on requisition by the President, for service without the state, not exceeding three months in any one year. In time of war, invasion, rebellion, or riot, or reasonable apprehension thereof, or upon requisition by the President of the United States,

Active militia designated Connecticut National Guard.

When in active service.

the commander-in-chief shall order out, for active service, such further portion of the militia as he may deem necessary, designating the same by draft, if a sufficient number shall not volunteer, and shall organize the same and appoint and commission officers therefor; and when so ordered out for service the militia shall be subject to like regulations and receive from the state like compensation as that prescribed for the army of the United States.

Drafts.

SEC. 3. The commander-in-chief shall apportion any such draft equitably among the several towns; and the order therefor may be directed to the selectmen of each town, who shall thereupon amend the rolls of the militia therein by adding thereto the names of persons subject to enrollment, and by striking therefrom the names of persons exempted by the provisions of this title; and they shall appoint a time and place of parade for the militia in such town, and order them to appear thereat, either orally or by leaving written or printed notices with them, or at their usual places of abode, or by publishing a notice thereof in some newspaper printed in the county in which said town is, and by posting a like notice on the public sign-posts in said town; and shall then and there proceed to draft such number by lot from such militia, or to accept such number of volunteers, as the order of the commander-in-chief shall require; and shall return to the adjutant-general the names of persons drafted, or enlisted under said order, who shall thereupon be subject to the order of the commander-in-chief; and if any selectman of any town shall neglect or refuse to comply with such order, the commander-in-chief shall appoint some proper person to execute the same, at the expense of such town, who shall make return of his doings to the adjutant-general.

Governor only
to call them out.

SEC. 4. No person except the commander-in-chief shall call out the militia or national guard of this state for any duty whatever, except as hereinafter provided.

In case of riot
or civil
commotion.

SEC. 5. In case of riot or civil commotion at any place in this state, any officer whose duty it is to enforce the civil authority at such place, shall, if he considers that the force at his disposal is not sufficient, inform the commander-in-chief, who may order out such portion of the national guard as he thinks proper, and may direct the proper commanding officer of such force to communicate with the person making the application, and to assist such person in preserving the peace, and to use such portion of his force as may be necessary therefor. But before using this force against any body of men, such preliminary warning shall be given and precautions taken as are provided by law.

When governor
cannot be
communicated
with.

SEC. 6. In case it is impossible to immediately communicate with the commander-in-chief, the civil officer making requisition for assistance may, if he deem the danger too imminent to admit of delay, serve a copy of such requisition, together with a statement of his inability to communicate with the commander-in-chief, upon the commanding officer of such portion of the national guard as may be in his district, who is hereby authorized to exercise, with respect to calling out the troops under his command, the powers herein conferred upon the commander-in-chief; but if the

action so taken is disapproved by the commander-in-chief, the troops so called into service shall be immediately discharged from further duty under that call.

SEC. 7. If any person or persons resisting the laws of the state, or unlawfully or riotously assembled, shall be injured or killed by any of the military force called out under the provisions of the two preceding sections, such force and every member thereof shall be discharged from all civil or criminal liability therefor. Militia not liable for injury to any resisting the laws.

SEC. 8. The names of all male citizens of this state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in each town on the first day of January, subsequent to the last previous enrollment, shall annually, at some time between the first day of January and the first day of February following, be enrolled alphabetically, by or under the supervision of the selectmen of the town in which they reside. On such enrollment lists and opposite the name of every person exempt from military duty, or a minor, or in the active militia, the selectmen shall write "exempt" and the reason of such exemption, or "minor" or "active militia," as the case may be, and shall sign said lists and file them in the office of the town clerk of such town; and annually, on or before the fifteenth day of February, make report to the adjutant-general of the total number enrolled on their respective town lists, the number marked exempt by reason of disability, the number exempt by reason of other causes, the number of minors, the number of active militia, the number liable to military duty, and the number liable to pay a commutation tax as hereinafter provided, and shall certify that they believe said lists to be correct. The adjutant-general shall forward the return of the number liable to pay a commutation tax to the state treasurer. Enrollment of militia.

SEC. 9. The following reasons shall exempt from such military duty: first, such physical or mental disabilities as shall be prescribed in general orders issued by the surgeon-general and approved by the commander-in-chief, and printed copies of such approved general orders specifying such reasons of exemption, shall be sent annually on or before the first day of January in each year, to the selectmen and town clerk in each town in the state by the surgeon-general; second, service in the army or navy of the United States, during the late rebellion, and an honorable discharge therefrom; third, membership for the time being of a volunteer fire company in this state; fourth, service for five years consecutively in the active militia of this state or in any volunteer fire company in this state; fifth, being a warden or deputy warden of the state prison; sixth, any further reason expressly provided by law; but the reasons specified in the clauses marked second, third, and fourth in this section shall not exempt from military duty, in time of war, invasion, or rebellion, or reasonable apprehension thereof. Who exempt.

SEC. 10. The selectmen of every town shall, on every rate-bill for its annual tax, add a tax of two dollars on every person so enrolled as liable to military duty, except minors and members of the active militia, which tax shall be in commutation of military Commutation tax.

duty, and collected and paid to the town at the time and in the manner provided for town taxes. The town treasurer shall pay to the treasurer of the state, on or before the tenth day of November, annually, such military commutation tax as is determined to be due from their respective towns by the returns of the selectmen to the adjutant-general last before made, except as hereafter provided, and the treasurer shall have the same power to enforce such payment as he has in the case of any state tax. The town treasurers in making the payments above provided for may deduct therefrom a sum equal to that part of the commutation taxes placed upon the rate-bills of their respective towns last issued which cannot be collected, not to exceed ten per centum of such taxes.

Penalty for neglect by selectmen.

SEC. 11. Any selectman neglecting or refusing to faithfully perform the duty as enrolling officer required by this chapter shall be fined five hundred dollars. When the adjutant-general shall find, from the returns of the selectmen in any town, that they have not made a true report of the number of persons liable to military duty or to pay a commutation tax, under the provisions of this title, he shall notify them by mail that they have failed to make such report; and if they shall not make true report of the number of such persons, as nearly as the same can be ascertained, within twenty days after such notice, he shall notify the state's attorney in the county in which said selectmen reside, who shall proceed to collect such penalty.

For refusing information or giving false information.

SEC. 12. Any person knowingly and wilfully refusing information, or giving false information, to any selectman making such enrollment, respecting the name, age, residence, occupation, military service, or service in any fire company, or physical or mental disability of himself or of his son or ward, or person in his employ or boarding with him, shall be fined twenty dollars. In case of doubt as to exemption from military duty, or from the payment of such commutation tax, the burden of proving such exemption shall be on the person claiming it; and all enrolling officers may require the persons examined by them to testify under oath, and may administer such oath.

Post-surgeons.

SEC. 13. The commander-in-chief shall appoint post-surgeons, removable at his pleasure, to determine exemptions from military duty by the standard of disability prescribed by the surgeon-general as aforesaid, and regimental surgeons or assistant surgeons shall be appointed for such duty in their respective towns. All decisions of such post-surgeons shall be subject to review and reversal by the surgeon-general.

ORGANIZATION.

SECTIONS.

14. Governor to be Commander-in-Chief.
15. Governor's staff.
16. National guard, number and location of organizations.
17. Term of enlistments; minors.
18. Brigade and brigade officers.
19. Regimental and battalion officers.
20. Companies, machine-gun organizations, signal corps, hospital corps, bands, and their respective officers.
21. Battery of artillery and its officers.
22. Nomination of commissioned officers.

SECTIONS.

23. Governor to approve nominations and commission officers.
24. Appointment of officers in recess of senate.
25. Non-commissioned officers.
26. Immunities for three years' service.
27. Resignation of officers; staff officers retire, when.
28. Internal government of national guard, how regulated.
29. Examination of officers.
30. Company by-laws; fines and dues.

SEC. 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, except when called into the actual service of the United States, and may employ it, or any part of it, for the defense or relief of the state, or any part of its inhabitants or territory; shall make and publish regulations for the government of the national guard, in accordance with the laws of this state, and shall have all the powers necessary to carry into full effect the provisions of this title.

Governor to be
commander-in-
chief.

SEC. 15. His staff, which shall be part of the national guard, shall consist of an adjutant-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, appointed by him; a quartermaster-general, a surgeon-general, a commissary-general, a paymaster-general, and a judge-advocate-general, each with the rank of brigadier-general, and appointed by him, with the consent of the senate, and four aids-de-camp, each with the rank of colonel, appointed by him. And the governor may, in his discretion, commission on his staff, as inspector, with such rank as he may deem proper, any officer of the army of the United States detailed for duty in connection with said guard at the request of the governor. The surgeon-general shall be a graduate of some incorporated school of medicine, and of at least five years' practice. The judge-advocate-general shall be an attorney-at-law admitted to practice in the superior court in this state, and of at least five years' standing. The adjutant-general, with the consent of the commander-in-chief, may appoint an assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, who may perform all the duties of the adjutant-general in case of the absence, inability, or express directions of the latter. The quartermaster-general, with the consent of the commander-in-chief, may appoint an assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel, for whose conduct he shall be responsible, who may, under his direction, take charge of the property in his department, and perform such other duties therein as he may direct.

His staff.

SEC. 16. In time of peace the Connecticut National Guard shall consist of not more than forty-eight companies of infantry, one signal corps, one battery of artillery, one machine-gun battery, and to each regiment not exceeding one hospital corps, and one band, fully armed, uniformed, and equipped, and organized into one brigade. This force shall be located throughout the state with

Number and
location of
national
guard.

reference to the military wants thereof, means of concentration, and other military requirements. The commander-in-chief, adjutant-general, and brigadier-general commanding the brigade, shall constitute a board for location and organization of the national guard within such brigade, with power to transfer, attach, consolidate, or disband, and reorganize at pleasure any organizations. But the commander-in-chief shall have power in case of war, invasion, insurrection, riot, or imminent danger thereof to increase said force, and said board shall organize the same as the exigencies of the case may require.

Term of enlistment.

SEC. 17. All first enlistments shall be for three years, but any person who has received or is entitled to an honorable discharge from said guard by reason of expiration of term of service, may be re-enlisted for a term of two years. All enlistments shall be made by signing duplicate enlistment papers in such form as may be prescribed by the adjutant-general, one to be forwarded forthwith to him by the enlisting officer, and one to be filed with the records of the organization in which such enlistment is made. Every enlisting officer may administer the oath required upon enlistment. No first enlistment shall be allowed of other than able-bodied male citizens of this state, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in the town where the armory of the organization is situated, or in its vicinity, except that company musicians and members of regimental bands may be enlisted between the ages of sixteen and fifty years. In time of peace no minor shall be enlisted without the written consent of his parent or guardian; and no uniform, allowance, pay, or compensation shall be given by the state to any enlisted man not certified by the surgeon or assistant surgeon of his regiment, or a post-surgeon, to be able-bodied, in accordance with the standard prescribed therefor by the surgeon-general.

Minors.

Brigade and brigade officers.

SEC. 18. In time of peace the national guard shall constitute one brigade under the command of a brigadier-general appointed by the commander-in-chief, with the consent of the senate. The brigadier-general shall nominate on his staff an assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, an inspector, a quartermaster, a commissary of subsistence, an inspector of small arms practice, who shall also be ordnance officer and a judge-advocate, each with the rank of major; a medical director with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, signal officer, with rank of major, and two aids-de-camp, each with rank of captain. The medical director must be a graduate of a lawfully established medical college, and have been in practice for at least five years prior to date of appointment. The judge-advocate shall be an attorney-at-law admitted to practice in the superior court in this state, and of at least five years' standing. The brigadier-general may appoint and warrant four orderlies, two of whom shall rank as sergeant, and two as corporal, and one trumpeter with the rank of sergeant, who shall be chief trumpeter of the brigade. They shall appear mounted on all days of review and parade when so ordered by the brigadier-general.

SEC. 19. The field officers of a regiment shall consist of a ^{Regimental} colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and a major for each battalion, all ^{officers.} nominated by the field and line officers of the regiment. Each colonel shall nominate on his staff an adjutant with the rank of captain, a quartermaster and a paymaster, each with the rank of first lieutenant, a surgeon with rank of major, an assistant surgeon, with rank of first lieutenant, an inspector of small arms practice with rank of captain, and a chaplain who shall be commissioned without rank, but entitled to the same pay and allowances as a regimental adjutant. The non-commissioned staff of a regiment shall consist of a sergeant-major, a quartermaster-sergeant, a commissary-sergeant, a hospital steward, a chief trumpeter, a drum-major, and a mounted orderly with rank of corporal, to be appointed by the colonel and warranted by him. Each major shall nominate on his staff an adjutant with rank of first lieutenant, and a sergeant-major, the latter to be warranted by the colonel. All surgeons and assistant surgeons must be graduates of a lawfully established medical college, and all hospital stewards must be duly licensed by the state commissioners of pharmacy.

SEC. 20. Each company shall consist of a captain, a first lieutenant, and a second lieutenant, all nominated by the company, a ^{Company} first sergeant, a quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, eight ^{organization.} corporals, one trumpeter, and two musicians, and not more than sixty-four, nor less than thirty-two privates. The machine-gun battery shall consist of a captain, to be nominated by the line officers of ^{Machine-gun} the battery, and as many lieutenants and organizations as there are ^{battery.} regiments of infantry, which organizations shall be known by the numerical designation of the regiment with which they are located. Each machine-gun organization shall consist of one first lieutenant mounted, and such number of non-commissioned officers and privates as the commander-in-chief may from time to time prescribe. The commanding officer of each machine-gun organization shall hereafter be nominated by the members of the organization as provided in section 22. Each organization shall be provided with one or more machine-guns. To each machine-gun there shall be allowed two horses, and there shall be paid for each horse used on parade a sum not exceeding three dollars per day, and forage or commutation therefor. The brigade signal corps, which shall ^{Signal corps.} be a staff corps under the command of the signal officer of the brigade staff, shall consist of as many sections as there are regiments of infantry, which sections shall be known by the numerical designations of the regiments with which they are located; as "First Section, Brigade Signal Corps," "Second Section," etc. Each section shall consist of a first lieutenant and such number of non-commissioned officers and privates as the commander-in-chief may, from time to time, prescribe, any or all of whom may, in the discretion of the brigade commander, be mounted, and when so mounted, each member of the signal corps shall receive an extra compensation of two dollars per day. The commanding officer of each signal section shall be nominated by the members of the section, as provided in section 22 of this title. Each hospital corps ^{Hospital corps.}

shall consist of such number of non-commissioned officers and privates as the commander-in-chief may, from time to time, prescribe. Each regimental band shall consist of not more than twenty-five nor less than twelve members, one of whom shall be appointed and warranted, by the regimental commandant, chief musician with rank of first sergeant.

Battery of
artillery.

SEC. 21. The battery of artillery shall consist of a captain, two first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, one veterinary sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two trumpeters, one guidon, and not more than sixty-four nor less than thirty-two privates. The two platoons constituting the battery of artillery may, at the discretion of the commander-in-chief, be located in different towns, and in such case the first lieutenants of platoons shall receipt for and be responsible to the state for all property issued to said platoons. To each platoon there shall be one first and one second lieutenant, nominated in the manner provided for officers of companies of infantry, two sergeants, four corporals, one trumpeter, and not more than thirty-two privates. The captain of the battery shall be nominated by the lieutenants of platoons, and he shall appoint and issue warrants for all non-commissioned officers of the battery; but if the two platoons are located in different towns, the first lieutenants of platoons shall nominate the sergeants and corporals of their respective platoons.

Nomination of
commissioned
officers.

SEC. 22. All meetings for the nomination of commissioned officers shall be ordered by the commander-in-chief. The orders therefor shall be addressed to the person therein designated to preside at such meeting, who shall, at least five days previous thereto, cause notice thereof to be given to each person entitled to vote thereat, by reading such a notice, stating the time and place of meeting, in his hearing, or depositing it in the mail, properly addressed, with the postage paid, or leaving it at his usual place of abode. The nomination shall be made by ballot by a majority of those present at the meeting, and the result thereof shall be forthwith returned, by the person presiding, to the commander-in-chief, through intermediate headquarters. If any person holding a commissioned office at the time, be nominated, such meeting, if otherwise competent, shall thereupon nominate his successor in such office. If there shall be a failure to nominate any officer at two meetings ordered therefor, the commander-in-chief may fill the vacancy by direct appointment. If the person so designated to preside at any such meeting shall not appear thereat, the senior officer present shall preside.

To be
approved by
the governor.

SEC. 23. Every nomination of a commissioned officer shall be subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief, who shall delay an appointment for ten days after receiving a return thereof, to give opportunity for remonstrance, and if then approving shall issue his appointment therefor, and if not so approving shall order a new nomination, and after twice disapproving he shall fill such vacancy without further nomination. Such appointment shall be conditional, in the case of all officers required by law to appear

before the examining board hereinafter mentioned. To all officers of or above the rank of lieutenant, who shall have passed an examination satisfactory to said examining board, or who are not required by law to pass such examination, the commander-in-chief shall issue commissions, dating from their respective nominations.

SEC. 24. In the case of officers for whose appointment the consent of the senate is required, the commander-in-chief may make appointments to office, which shall be valid till the further action of the senate thereon. Appointments in recess of the senate.

SEC. 25. The commandant of each company, machine-gun organization, signal section, and platoon of artillery shall, from its enlisted men, nominate its sergeants and corporals to the commandant of his regiment, corps, or battery, who shall appoint and issue warrants to the persons nominated when approved by him, or order new nominations when disapproving; but no non-commissioned officer's warrant shall be issued to any person not certified by his immediate commanding officer to have passed a satisfactory examination in the school of the soldier, the school of the company, and the extended order. The trumpeter and musicians of each company shall be appointed by its commandant. Non-commissioned officers.

SEC. 26. All persons who shall have served three years consecutively in the active militia shall be thereby entitled to an honorable discharge, exempting them from military duty thereafter, except in case of war, invasion, rebellion, riot, or reasonable apprehension thereof. But this section shall not apply to any person against whom charges are pending under the provisions of this title. Immunities after three years' service.

SEC. 27. The resignation of any staff officer shall be made to his immediate commanding officer, and, if approved, shall be forwarded to the commander-in-chief, who shall accept it and grant an honorable discharge. The resignation of any other commissioned officer shall be made to the commander-in-chief, through the military channels. The commissions of all staff officers shall expire when the officer nominating or appointing them, or his successor, shall make new nominations or appointments to their respective offices. Resignation of officers.

SEC. 28. Unless otherwise expressly provided, the Connecticut National Guard shall be governed by the rules and articles of war governing the armies of the United States, so far as the same may be applicable. Its system of discipline, exercise and administration shall conform as nearly as practicable to that prescribed from time to time for the army of the United States. National guard, how regulated.

SEC. 29. The brigade commander of the Connecticut National Guard, with such of his regimental commanders as he may select, and in his discretion that officer of the army of the United States, if any, who may be detailed for duty in connection with said guard, shall constitute an examining board whose duty it shall be, from time to time, upon the order of the adjutant-general, or upon the application of any regimental or battalion commander approved by the adjutant-general, to enquire into the military, moral and Examination of officers.

general capacity, qualifications and efficiency of any officer, who has been commissioned or may hereafter be nominated for commission in the brigade, and shall have such powers of a court-martial and of a court of inquiry as may be necessary for that purpose [Sec. 80]. The commander-in-chief shall give at least two weeks' notice to all such officers to appear before said board. Said board shall, within twenty days after each examination, make a detailed report of its result to the commander-in-chief, who shall thereupon revoke the commission or appointment of any officer failing to appear and pass an examination satisfactory to said board, *provided*, that he may at his discretion allow an opportunity for examination at the next session of said board to any officer who has failed to pass or who has been recommended therefor by said board.

Company
by-laws.

SEC. 30. Each organization may make by-laws for its government, which shall be binding on its members when approved by the regimental or corps commandant and the adjutant general; and all fines and dues imposed by such by-laws may be collected in the same manner as is provided in section 68, except that it shall be legal to notify any delinquent of the incurrence of any fines or dues within three months of the date when the same were incurred, and notice may be given collectively of such fines or dues, or both.

ARMS, ARMORIES, UNIFORMS, AND EQUIPMENTS.

SECTION.

31. Unauthorized military company not to receive state aid.
32. Arms, uniforms, etc., to be supplied by quartermaster-general.
33. Armories and band-rooms.
34. Building armories and taking land for military purposes.
35. Mode of condemning land.
36. Land not to be used until paid for.

SECTION.

37. Cleaning and repairing of arms and inspection of armories, etc.
38. Uniform of commissioned officers; allowance for uniform.
39. Regimental uniform.
40. Ownership of uniform paid for by state.
41. Injury to uniform, arms, etc., how punished.
42. Pledges of state military property, how punished.

What
companies to
receive state
aid.

SEC. 31. No company of military beyond the number authorized by this title shall receive from the state any aid or compensation whatever, except as hereinafter provided for the Governor's guards, but this section shall not affect the loan of arms and equipments made by the quartermaster-general when authorized thereto. No breech-loading arms shall be issued or loaned to any organization other than the companies of the national guard, or the Governor's guards.

Arms,
uniforms, etc.,
how furnished.

SEC. 32. The quartermaster-general shall, upon due requisition therefor, approved by the adjutant-general, furnish the active militia, at the expense of the state, with suitable arms, uniforms, armories, ammunition, equipments, colors, camp equipage, and transportation from its armory to the place of parade or encampment, and a regimental headquarter-room for each regiment, for the safe-keeping of the colors and other state property in charge of the regimental commanders.

SEC. 33. The armory of each company, machine-gun organization, signal section, and platoon of artillery shall, subject to the orders of the quartermaster-general, be under the charge of its commanding officer, who shall keep therein all property furnished his command by the state, and be responsible for it, and execute such bonds therefor as the quartermaster-general, from time to time, shall require; and no company, corps or platoon shall be so furnished until such bonds shall be executed and approved by the quartermaster-general, nor until a suitable armory shall be selected for their deposit. In case of the renting of any armory for other than military purposes the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the quartermaster-general, who shall pay them to the state. To each regimental band not quartered in a state armory, there shall be paid seventy-five dollars, annually, in commutation for the rent of its band room or armory. Armories and band rooms.

SEC. 34. In towns in which two or more military companies are located, suitable armories for the use of said companies may be built or purchased by the state. All contracts and transactions for building or purchasing shall be by a commission, to consist of the governor, adjutant-general, and quartermaster-general for the time being, who shall have full power to purchase land and build armories, as herein contemplated; and the comptroller shall draw his order on the treasurer in favor of said commission for such sums as said commission may certify to him to be necessary to pay bills contracted by them for the purposes aforesaid, within the limits of the appropriations made according to law; and the state is authorized to take any land the said commission deem necessary for military purposes. Building armories.

SEC. 35. If said commission cannot agree with any owner or owners upon the amount to be paid for land thus taken, they may apply in the name of the state to the superior court in the county where the land lies, or, if said court is not in session, to any judge of the superior court. Said application shall be accompanied by a summons, which shall be served and returned in the same manner as civil process; and upon said application said court or judge shall appoint a committee of three disinterested men, who, after being sworn, and having given reasonable notice to the parties interested, shall view the land, hear the evidence, ascertain the value, assess just damages to the owner or owners, and report their doings to said court or judge, who may accept the same, or may, in case of any irregular or improper conduct on the part of said committee in the performance of their duty, reject it; and, in case of rejection, said court or judge shall appoint another committee, who shall proceed in the same manner as provided for the first committee. Land, how condemned.

SEC. 36. The acceptance of the report of such committee shall operate as a judgment in favor of any person to whom damage shall be assessed against the state, and said court or judge may make any order necessary to protect the rights of all persons interested; and said land shall not be enclosed or used by the state until the amount of said judgment shall be paid to the party to Land to be paid for before used.

whom it is due or deposited for his use with the treasurer of the county in which the land lies, and upon such payment or deposit said land shall become the property of the state. The expenses and costs of said hearing before the court or judge aforesaid shall be audited and allowed by the commission, and paid by them.

Cleaning and
repairing arms
and uniforms.

Inspection of
armories.

SEC. 37. The quartermaster-general shall provide for the expense of cleaning and keeping in repair all arms, uniforms, and equipments furnished by the state to the active militia, in such manner as he shall prescribe; and shall, in the months of June and October in each year, inspect, or cause to be inspected by his assistant, the armories and band rooms and all state property in the possession of the active militia, or such portion as may be deemed necessary, or of any schools, persons, or associations; and may cause to be returned to the state arsenal and repaired all such property which he at any time shall find to be damaged by neglect or improper use. The expense of such inspections in the case of the schools, persons and associations aforesaid shall be paid by them.

Uniforms of
commissioned
officers.

SEC. 38. Every commissioned officer shall furnish himself with a complete uniform approved by the commander-in-chief; and every officer so uniformed and in service, on the first day of October in each year, shall be allowed and paid by the quartermaster-general, on or before the thirtieth day of November in each year, the sum of twenty dollars in payment therefor. General and field officers, and their staffs, shall appear mounted on all days of review or parade.

Regimental
uniforms.

SEC. 39. The uniform of the Connecticut National Guard shall be as prescribed by its commissioned officers and approved by the commander-in-chief, a sample of the uniform so prescribed being deposited with the quartermaster-general. The commander-in-chief, adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, and brigadier-general, commanding the Connecticut National Guard, shall constitute a military clothing board to receive proposals and award all contracts for uniforms which may be required for the use of the active militia, which uniform shall be as prescribed and in accordance with sample furnished. All uniforms must be accepted by said board before being paid for by the quartermaster-general; *provided, however,* that to each drum-major and member of regimental bands who shall provide himself with a uniform as prescribed and approved, the quartermaster-general shall allow and pay, if so requested, the same sum as the uniform of a private of that command would cost; and upon such payment the uniform shall become the property of the state.

Uniform
furnished by
the state,
where kept.

SEC. 40. Every uniform furnished by the state to the active militia shall remain in the armory of the organization, or room of said regimental band, in charge of the commanding officer of the organization or band, or of some suitable person appointed by him, except when worn in the discharge of military duty; and every non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, who shall neglect to return to the armory of the organization, or room of the band, or to place in charge of the commanding officer of the organ-

ization or band to which he belongs, any arm, uniform, or equipment, or portion thereof, belonging to the state, within six days after being notified by said commanding officer to make such return, or to place the same in his charge, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned in jail not more than two months, or both, by sentence of a general court-martial, under the provisions of this title.

SEC. 41. Every person who shall wilfully or wantonly injure or destroy any uniform, arm, equipment, or other military property of the state, and refuse to make good such injury or loss, or who shall sell, dispose of, secrete, or remove the same, with intent to sell or dispose thereof, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in a jail not more than six months, or both, by sentence of a general court-martial, under the provisions of this title. Injury to uniform, arms, etc., how punished.

SEC. 42. If any person shall knowingly purchase or receive in pawn or pledge, any arm, accoutrement, article of military clothing, equipment, tent, or fly, or any commissary, quartermaster or ordnance stores, the property of the state of Connecticut, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding one year. Pledging state military property, how punished.

DUTIES OF CERTAIN OFFICERS.

SECTION.

- 43. Adjutant-General.
- 44. Quartermaster-General.
- 45. Surgeon-General and Medical Board.
- 46. Commissary-General.
- 47. Paymaster-General.

SECTION.

- 48. Bonds of Quartermaster-General, etc.
- 49. Regimental. Inspection of organizations.
- 50. Returns to be made to selectmen.
- 51. Comptroller to draw orders.

SEC. 43. The adjutant-general shall issue all orders of the commander-in-chief to the militia, and shall keep a record of the proceedings of his office. The records of the brigade, and of each organization therein, shall be kept by its proper officers in such form as he shall prescribe; he shall also furnish, at the expense of the state, all proper blank-books, blanks, and forms, and such military instruction books as the commander-in-chief shall approve, and may order from each organization such returns and muster-rolls as he may deem expedient. He shall annually report to the commander-in-chief the condition of the national guard, with a roster of all the commissioned officers, and such other matters relating to the militia as he may deem expedient; and on or before the first Monday in January, annually, he shall make a return of the militia of the state, their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, to the President of the United States. Adjutant-general.

SEC. 44. The quartermaster-general shall take care of all public property belonging to his department, and biennially report to the general assembly, on the first week of each regular session, a complete inventory of such property and the places where it is deposited, with a detailed account of all articles consumed or issued, and money expended in his department not previously reported. Quartermaster-general.

Two persons shall be biennially appointed by the general assembly to audit the quartermaster-general's account, who shall, annually, in April, inspect the state arsenal, and the property therein, and report the condition thereof, and the correctness of the quartermaster-general's account, to the general assembly, during the first week of each regular session.

Surgeon-general.

SEC. 45. The surgeon-general, by and with the advice of the commander-in-chief, shall have general supervision and control of all matters pertaining to the medical department of the militia, and prescribe in general orders the physical and mental disabilities exempting from military duty. A board to consist of the surgeon-general, medical director and senior regimental surgeon of the brigade, shall examine and report to the commander-in-chief upon the professional qualifications of candidates for regimental surgeons, assistant surgeons, and hospital stewards.

Commissary-general.

SEC. 46. The commissary-general shall procure supplies for the subsistence of the troops at the parades and encampments authorized by this title; and shall report the state of his department to the general assembly, during the first week of each regular session.

Paymaster-general.

SEC. 47. The paymaster-general shall pay the troops, and annually settle his accounts with the comptroller on or before the thirtieth day of September.

Bonds of quartermaster-general, etc.

SEC. 48. The quartermaster-general, commissary-general, paymaster-general, and judge-advocate-general shall execute all orders given them by the commander-in-chief, and shall each, except the judge-advocate-general, give bond, with surety, to the state, to the acceptance of the treasurer, in twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

Inspection of organization.

SEC. 49. When ordered out for inspection, each organization shall be inspected in accordance with the rules of the United States army, by the inspector or by the officer making the inspection, who shall report the quality and condition of the uniforms, arms, and equipments of both officers and men, and the other details of his inspection to the brigadier-general, and the latter shall forward the same to the adjutant-general with his annual report.

Returns to be made to the selectmen.

SEC. 50. The commanding officer of each company, machine-gun battery, signal section, and platoon of artillery, shall, annually, in October, make a certified return of the names of the active members of his command who have performed the duty required by law to the selectmen of the towns in which such members reside. Like returns of staff officers, hospital corps, and regimental bands shall be made by their regimental commandants, and of other staff officers by their immediate commandants.

Payment by the state.

SEC. 51. The comptroller shall draw his order on the treasurer to the order of the proper disbursing officer, for all payments and expenditures authorized by this title, requisition being made by the officer on the comptroller for the sums required, which requisition shall be approved for the adjutant-general by the governor, and for the quartermaster-general, commissary-general, and paymaster-general by the adjutant-general. Each officer shall file

his vouchers with the comptroller on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, the thirty-first day of May, the thirty-first day of August, and the thirtieth day of November in each year.

PARADES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

SECTION.

- 52. When held.
- 53. Place of encampment.
- 54. Power of commanding officer.
- 55. Duty of Brigadier-general.

SECTION.

- 56. Quartermaster-general to furnish transportation, etc.
- 57. Special military service.
- 58. Company drills.
- 59. Evening inspections and muster.

SEC. 52. The Connecticut National Guard shall parade for drill one day, annually, in April or May, by company or regiment, or battalion, as ordered by the commander-in-chief, and the infantry shall encamp for drill and instruction not less than six successive days, nor more than eight days, between the tenth day of August and twentieth day of October, by brigade, annually, as ordered by the commander-in-chief. Annual parades.

SEC. 53. The places of said encampments shall be designated by the commander-in-chief. Orders for encampment shall be given at least fifteen days prior thereto, and for said parades at least three days prior thereto, by depositing the same in the mail, properly addressed to the person to be notified, or leaving the same at his usual place of abode, or reading the same in his hearing. Each platoon of artillery shall parade one day in September for drill, in its own town; and the commander-in-chief may, at his discretion, order any platoon of artillery to attend any encampment. No member of the active militia shall be exempted or relieved from military duty by membership or service in any fire company. Place of encampment.

SEC. 54. The commanding officer of any encampment or parade may cause those under his command to perform any field or camp duty he shall require, and may put under arrest during such encampment or parade any member of his command who shall disobey a superior officer, or be guilty of disorderly or unmilitary conduct, and any other person who shall trespass on the parade or encampment ground, or in any way interrupt or molest the orderly discharge of duty by the members of his command; and he may prohibit the sale of all spirituous or malt liquors within one mile of such parade or encampment. Power of commanding officer of parade or encampment.

SEC. 55. The brigadier-general shall direct such target practice as he may deem expedient, and shall attend each encampment, and report the conduct and discipline thereof to the commander-in-chief, who, if he shall judge that such encampment has been prejudicial to good morals or military discipline in any regiment, shall not permit another encampment of such regiment until its commanding officer has resigned or been removed. Duty of brigadier-general.

SEC. 56. The commanding officer of each encampment shall make requisition on the quartermaster-general at least ten days prior thereto, for the necessary transportation and tents, blankets, camp equipage and supplies therefor; and if approved by the adjutant-general, the quartermaster-general shall furnish the same. Quartermaster to furnish transportation, etc.

Special military
service.

SEC. 57. The governor, or in his absence the lieutenant-governor, or in their absence the adjutant-general, or in their absence the brigade commander, may call out any portion of the active militia for escort duty, or any special service in the state; and if the same shall be for ten days or less, the compensation shall be the same as for the parades expressly required by law, but if for more than ten days, the compensation, allowances, and rations, shall be as prescribed for the army of the United States.

Company drills.

SEC. 58. The commander-in-chief may direct the commandant of each organization to order weekly evening drills by any organization of his command from November to May inclusive, of not less than one hour each, and the commandant shall inspect at least one evening drill of each organization during said period, or detail a field officer for such inspection. The officer making such inspection shall receive his necessary traveling expenses, to be paid on certificate of the regimental commandant, approved by the adjutant-general.

Evening
inspections
and musters.

SEC. 59. The commander-in-chief is authorized to order evening inspections and musters of the national guard, and for absence from such inspection or muster, each member shall be liable to the same fine as for absence from any legally authorized parade or encampment.

PAY.

SECTION.

- 60. Amount of pay and allowances.
- 61. Pay-rolls.
- 62. False certificate to pay-rolls.
- 63. Fines and dues to be deducted.
- 64. No member to receive any pay unless personally performing duty; signing pay-rolls.

SECTION.

- 65. Allowance to commandants for care of state property.
- 66. Pay of surgeons, military boards, and officers on special service.
- 67. Soldiers killed or disabled while in service.

Amount of pay
and allowances.

SEC. 60. For each day's service in complete uniform at the parades and encampments authorized by this title, each commissioned officer shall be paid the same as an officer of like grade in the army of the United States; each regimental non-commissioned officer and each first sergeant, two dollars and fifty cents; each sergeant two dollars and twenty-five cents; each corporal two dollars; and each other enlisted man, one dollar and seventy-five cents; each member of a regimental band shall receive first sergeant's pay; and each enlisted man, after having served a full term of enlistment, shall receive additional pay of twenty-five cents per day during each subsequent enlistment. Five dollars per day shall be paid for each horse furnished and used by officers required to be mounted, and two dollars a day for each artillery horse and for each horse used by headquarters orderlies, and rations and forage, or commutation therefor, as prescribed by the army regulations of the United States.

Pay-rolls.

SEC. 61. Pay-rolls for service shall be forwarded in duplicate to the adjutant-general on the last day of encampment before the organization leaves the camp ground, or within two days after a parade, by their respective commandants, and for brigade and

regimental field and staff officers, hospital corps and bands, by their respective commandants, with a certificate under oath by such commandants that the persons therein named have performed the duty and are entitled to the pay therein specified. The adjutant-general shall forward one of said pay-rolls, unless disapproved or found incorrect by him, to the paymaster-general, within seven days after receiving it, and within three days thereafter, the paymaster-general, or regimental paymaster under his direction, shall pay the specified amounts to the persons entitled thereto, in person or by check, after deducting and paying to the company treasurer, or person authorized to receive the same, the amount of all stoppages due from said person, under the by-laws of the organization, or the provisions of any law of the state; also all assignments made for rations furnished at any parade or encampment. No such payment shall be made at any parade or encampment. In any organization in which there is no paymaster the adjutant-general may detail an officer to make payments as prescribed herein. The regimental paymaster shall give bonds, and officers detailed as paymasters may be required to give bonds with surety to the state in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties. The comptroller shall draw orders on the treasurer in favor of the paymaster-general for such sums as the adjutant-general shall certify to him will, in his opinion, be necessary for the purposes specified in this section, which shall be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury; and should there be none when thus called for, the treasurer may borrow the amount necessary for such purposes. The paymaster-general, after paying such officers and enlisted men, shall settle with the treasurer by returning any surplus money in his hands, or by receiving from the comptroller his order on the treasurer for any sums of money that he may have paid over and above the sum received by him for such purposes, and he shall file his vouchers with the comptroller.

SEC. 62. Any officer who shall knowingly and falsely certify to any such pay-roll, with intent to cause any payment to be made not due by the provisions of this title, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in a jail not more than three months, or both, by sentence of a general court-martial, under the provisions of this title. False certification.

SEC. 63. The commanding officer of each organization shall deduct from any pay so received for any member thereof the amount of all dues, fines, and penalties due from such member under the by-laws of such organization or any provision of this title. Deduction of fines and dues.

SEC. 64. No officer or soldier in the national guard shall receive any compensation for duty at parades or encampments, unless he personally performs such duty, whether excused or not, nor shall any substitute for such member receive compensation. All officers and soldiers shall sign pay-rolls, on day of parade or before the last day of encampment, for duty performed, and in all No pay except for personal service.

cases the signature of a soldier shall be made in the presence of his commanding officer, and in case he signs by mark, such mark attested by such officer.

Allowance to
commandants
for care of state
property.

SEC. 65. The commandant of each regiment, of each battalion, and of each company of infantry and platoon of artillery, shall be allowed fifty dollars a year, and the commandant of each machine-gun organization, and of each signal section, and that commissioned officer, if any, detailed by the regimental commandant to take charge of state property issued for the use of the band, twenty-five dollars a year, as compensation for the care of the state property in his possession, to be paid by the quartermaster-general after his October inspection of such property, if it be found in good condition, deducting, however, the value of all such property not accounted for.

Pay of
surgeons, and
for special
service.

SEC. 66. Regimental surgeons, when not on regular duty with their regiments, post-surgeons, member of all military boards and courts, including field officers' courts, and all officers ordered on special service by the commander-in-chief, shall receive such reasonable compensation for their services as he shall determine.

Soldiers killed
in active
service.

SEC. 67. Every officer or soldier wounded or disabled, and the widow and children of every officer or soldier killed while in the active service of the state, shall be suitably provided for by the general assembly.

FINES AND COURTS-MARTIAL.

SECTION.

- 68. When soldiers are liable to fine; collection of fines.
- 69. Form of execution.
- 70. Courts-martial; when held, etc.
- 71. Persons accused to have copy of charges.
- 72. Counsel may appear with accused.
- 73. Witnesses; how summoned and paid.
- 74. Extent of jurisdiction of court.

SECTION.

- 75. Person under arrest neglecting to attend court, how punished.
- 76. Fines; how collected and disposed of.
- 77. Authority ordering court to approve sentence; field officers' court-martial.
- 78. When exempted from arrest.
- 79-81. Retired list.

Soldiers liable
to fine.

SEC. 68. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, or member of a regimental band, absent without leave or excuse satisfactory to his commanding officer, from any roll-call, parade, or encampment, or any roll-call thereat, shall be fined not more than five dollars for such absence; for absence from drill, not less than one dollar; and for any unsoldierly conduct or disobedience to orders at any drill, parade, or encampment, may be fined not more than ten dollars by his commanding officer, who shall notify him of such fine within ten days after such absence or offense. If such fine is not paid within ten days after such notice, such commanding officer shall certify the same to the commandant of his regiment or battalion, who shall hear and determine the case; and he may at any time within six months after such hearing, draw his warrant for the collection of such fine or fines, directed to the sheriff, or any proper officer, who shall proceed to enforce and collect the same in the same manner as an execution issued in any action founded upon a tort. Such fines, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the company or organization to which the offender belongs.

SEC. 69. Executions for the collection of fines under the provisions of this title, may be of the form following, to wit: To the sheriff of _____ county, his deputy, or either constable of the town of _____, within said county, greeting: Whereas _____ of said _____ a _____ of _____ regiment, Connecticut National Guard, has incurred fines by reason of absence without leave or satisfactory excuse from _____ duly ordered by law as follows: [Date of parade or encampment.] [Amount of fine.] And whereas said _____ has also incurred the following fines for violation of the by-laws of said _____ [Date of fine.] [Amount of fine.] And whereas due and lawful notice thereof was given to said _____ according to law, but he neglected and refused to pay the same, and thereupon certificate was made as required by statute to _____, then commanding said regiment, who did, on the day of _____, 18____, at _____ in the town of _____, in said county [the said _____ having had sufficient notice thereof] hear said cause, and thereupon did find and determine that the aforesaid fines, amounting in all to the sum of _____ dollars, had been lawfully imposed on the said _____, and that said _____ had neglected to pay the same, and that the same were now due and payable, and that execution should issue for the collection of the same. These are therefore by authority of the state of Connecticut to command you that of the goods or lands of the said _____ within your precincts you cause to be levied, and the same being disposed of or appraised as the law directs, paid into the treasury of the said _____, the aforesaid sum of _____ dollars, with interest on said amount from the date of this execution to the time when the same shall be satisfied, with twenty-five cents more for this writ, and thereof also to satisfy yourself for your own fees. And for want of such goods of the said _____ to be by him shown unto you or found within your precincts for satisfying said sums, you are hereby commanded to take the body of the said _____ and him commit unto the keeper of the jail in _____ in said county, who is likewise hereby commanded to receive the said _____ and him safely keep until he shall pay into the treasury of said _____ the full amount of the sums above mentioned, and also satisfy your own lawful fees. Hereof fail not, and make due return of this writ with your doings thereon to the subscribing authority. Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18____.

SEC. 70. Commissioned officers or enlisted men, for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or unsoldierly conduct, may be tried by general court-martial, according to the usage of such courts, ordered as occasion may require by the commander-in-chief or brigade commander, who, in such order, shall designate the time and place of holding such court, and the names of the officers composing it, which shall consist of not less than three nor more than thirteen members, and a judge-advocate. The senior officer of the court present shall preside, and shall be, if practicable, of superior rank to the accused. Officers who may appoint a court-martial

shall be competent to appoint a judge-advocate for the same; they may also authorize the employment of a stenographer for a general court-martial.

Person accused
to have copy of
charge.

SEC. 71. The accused shall be served, at least twenty days before the session of said court, with a copy of the order for the same, for his appearance thereat, and a copy of the charges and specifications on which he is to be tried, properly attested, and served and returned to the judge-advocate by any person or officer designated by the authority convening the court. The specifications shall set out the act or neglect constituting the offense alleged in the charge, and shall be signed by the person making them.

Counsel may
appear with
accused.

SEC. 72. The accused on trial before a court-martial must appear before said court in person, and with counsel if he desires.

Witnesses, how
summoned and
paid.

SEC. 73. The judge-advocate shall cause the witnesses for the prosecution to be summoned by any person by him directed, by subpoena signed by him. The accused shall be entitled to like process for witnesses in his defense, and depositions may be used as in civil courts. Any witness duly summoned, who shall refuse to appear and testify, may be, by warrant signed by the president of the court, and directed to the sheriff of the county, his deputy, or either constable of the town in which such witness resides, committed to the jail in such county, there to be held at his own expense, until he shall be discharged by due course of law. The fees of all witnesses summoned on the part of the state, and of the judge-advocate for summoning them, shall be the same as are allowed in civil causes, to be taxed by the president of the court, and paid by the state to the judge-advocate, who shall pay the fees of witnesses, when received by him, to the persons to whom they are due; and if the sentence of the court be against the accused, and be duly approved, said fees shall, by warrant under the hand of the president of the court, directed in manner aforesaid, be collected of the delinquent and paid to the state.

Extent of
jurisdiction of
court-martial.

SEC. 74. A general court-martial, in time of peace, shall have power to order the following punishments: A fine of not to exceed two hundred dollars; a reprimand; a dishonorable discharge with disability of holding any military office in the state; and, in the case of a non-commissioned officer, reduction to the rank of a private soldier; and in the discretion of the court the additional punishment of not more than six months imprisonment in a jail; or any or all of these punishments; *provided*, that in any case where the accused shall have been sentenced to confinement in a jail, which sentence shall have been duly approved, said accused shall have the right to appeal from the action of the general court-martial to the superior court in and for the county where said general court-martial was held. But no appeal shall be allowed until the accused shall enter into a recognizance with sufficient surety to the state, in such sum as the general court-martial may order, conditioned for the payment of all costs in case final judgment is rendered against him.

SEC. 75. If the accused shall neglect or refuse to attend a court-martial, according to orders and notice given to him, a warrant for his arrest shall be issued, for his appearance before said court, signed by the president of the court, attested by the judge-advocate of the court, and directed and served as for witnesses in section 73, and like penalties will be incurred. If shown to be prevented by reasonable cause from so attending, the court may adjourn, and notice thereof shall be given by the judge-advocate to the accused at least ten days before the day to which the court is adjourned.

SEC. 76. The fines imposed by sentence of a court-martial shall be for the use of the state, and shall be collected by a warrant under the hand of the president of the court, directed to a sheriff, or some other proper officer, who shall collect them, with lawful costs, as on executions issued in actions founded upon a tort, and pay them to the state treasurer, except the costs of collection; and in all cases in which a fine or costs shall be awarded by a court-martial, and the sentence of such court shall be approved, and its president shall die, or be discharged or promoted, without having issued a warrant for such fine or costs, the member of such court remaining next in rank to him shall issue such warrant; the imprisonments imposed by sentence of a general court-martial shall be under the hand of the president of the court attested by the judge-advocate, and addressed to a sheriff or some other proper officer, and by mittimus in form as appears below, and in all cases in which a confinement shall be awarded by a general court-martial, and the sentence of such court shall be approved, and its president shall die, or be discharged or promoted, without having issued the mittimus for such confinement, the member of such court remaining next in rank to him shall issue such mittimus, attested by the judge-advocate of the court. Mittimus for the imprisonment in a jail, under the provisions of this title, may be of the form following, to wit:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss. day of A. D. 189
COUNTY. }

To the sheriff of said county of , his deputy, or either of the constables of the town of , within said county, and to any member of the police department, of the city of , and to the keeper of the jail in said county,—GREETING:

WHEREAS, of a of the regiment, Connecticut National Guard, having been ordered to appear and having so appeared before a general court-martial, held pursuant to special orders No. adjutant-general's office dated , 189 , at in said state, on the day of , 189 , was by said general court-martial found guilty of the crime of in violation of and has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a jail of months by sentence of said general court-martial, duly approved, which court-martial was duly appointed in said orders, and having authority under the statutes of the state

of Connecticut, which will more fully appear from the proceedings of the general court-martial on file in the office of the judge-advocate-general, which sentence was duly approved by _____, the authority convening the court; against the peace of this state, of evil example, and contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

Whereupon, it is considered and ordered by said general court-martial, that the said defendant _____ be imprisoned in the common jail in the town of _____, in the county of _____, for the period of _____ months from the date of commitment, whereof execution remains to be done.

These are, therefore, by authority of the state of Connecticut, to command you to take and convey the said defendant, _____ to the common jail, in the town of _____, in the county of _____ and him _____ deliver to the keeper thereof; and leave with him, the said keeper, this warrant; and the said keeper is hereby commanded to receive the said defendant _____ into his custody, within said jail, and said defendant confined and imprisoned within the same, for the period of _____ from this date, and said defendant safely keep till he _____ be discharged by order of law, through the expiration of his term of confinement.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ A. D. 189 _____,

President of the General Court-Martial.

[Attest.]

Judge-Advocate of the General Court-Martial.

Approval of
findings of
court-martial.

SEC. 77. The proceedings, findings, and sentences of any courts-martial shall be approved or disapproved by the authority convening the court, who may mitigate or remit any punishment awarded by sentence of any court-martial, when such proceedings and findings shall have been approved; and the record of the proceedings and sentence of a court-martial, in every case, with the order approving or disapproving it, shall be deposited in the office of the judge-advocate general. In each regiment, the commanding officer may at any time establish a field officer's court-martial, for the hearing and trial of any enlisted man against whom charges are made for minor offenses, said "minor offenses" to be defined in the regulations authorized in section 14. Said court shall consist of a field officer duly appointed in orders, who shall have power to inflict any or all of the following punishments: A fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be collected as provided in section 69; a dismissal for the benefit of the service; a dishonorable discharge, or, in the case of non-commissioned officers, reduction to the rank of a private soldier; and shall keep a record and report, as in cases of courts-martial.

Field officer's
court-martial.

National guard,
when exempt
from arrest.

SEC. 78. All active members of the national guard shall, except for treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest and imprisonment by civil authority while under orders in the active service of the state, from the date of the issuing of such orders to the time when such service shall cease.

SEC. 79. When an officer of the Connecticut National Guard, ^{Retired list.} in good standing, has served five years as a commissioned officer, he shall, if he make application therefor to the commander-in-chief, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list. When, in the opinion of the commander-in-chief, any officer has become incapable of performing the duties of his office, he shall be ordered before a retiring board to be assembled by the order of the commander-in-chief. When such board finds an officer incapacitated for active service, it shall report its findings to the commander-in-chief, and if, in the opinion of the board, the incapacity has resulted from no fault of the officer examined, he shall be placed upon the retired list.

SEC. 80. A retiring board may inquire into and determine the ^{Retiring board} facts touching the nature and occasion of the disability of an officer who appears to be incapable of performing the duties of his office, and shall have such powers of a court-martial and of a court of inquiry as may be necessary for that purpose.

SEC. 81. Officers on the retired list shall serve thereon with- ^{Status of retired officers.} out pay; they shall be withdrawn from command and from the line of promotion. They shall continue to be borne on the roster of the Connecticut National Guard, and shall be entitled to wear the uniform of the rank on which they may be retired. They shall at all times be subject to the rules and regulations governing the Connecticut National Guard. During any emergency they may be placed on active duty by the commander-in-chief; when on such duty they shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of officers of a similar grade on the active list.

EFFECT OF THIS CHAPTER.

SEC. 82. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the pro- ^{Repeal.} visions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 83. This act shall not affect Chapter CXCVI of the general statutes.

SEC. 84. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 2, 1893.

[House Bill No. 519.]

CHAPTER CLXXXV.

An Act relating to Fish Wardens.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section one of Chapter CCVII of the public acts of 1889 is ^{Fish wardens, their appointment and powers.} hereby amended to read as follows: The county commissioners of each county shall appoint one person in such county as fish warden, who shall hold his office two years from the date of his appointment, and shall have the same powers as other officers to

arrest for the violation of any law relating to fish. Said fish warden may appoint any number of deputies, not exceeding ten, to act under him, who shall have the same power as the fish warden appointing them. Fish wardens shall take the oath of office and file the date thereof with the county commissioners, giving the name of the officer administering the oath. The county commissioners shall be required to give the name of such fish warden upon inquiry from any citizen of this state.

Approved, June 2, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 58.]

CHAPTER CLXXXVI.

An Act concerning Hunting and Fishing on Putnam Memorial Camp Ground.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Hunting or fishing on grounds of Putnam Memorial Camp prohibited.

SECTION 1. No person shall hunt or fish upon the grounds of Putnam Memorial Camp, in the town of Redding, or enter upon said grounds for either of said purposes; and every person found on said grounds with a fishing rod, gun, or hunting dog without permission, shall be deemed, *prima facie*, to be there for the purpose of hunting or fishing thereon, in violation of the provisions of this act.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 229.]

CHAPTER CLXXXVII.

An Act concerning Medicine and Pharmacy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Fee for examination, and license as pharmacist.

Section 3125 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Each applicant shall pay to said commissioners three dollars for his license and two dollars for each renewal thereof; and whenever a personal examination shall be made as provided in the preceding section, a fee of five dollars; but if upon such examination a license shall be refused, said fee shall be refunded to said applicant, but if any such applicant shall make a new application, and a license shall again be refused, said fee shall not in that case be refunded. And said commissioners shall account semi-annually, on the first Tuesdays of December and June, with the treasurer of the state, for the sums received by them for

licenses, and shall be paid by the state at the time of such accounting, the money necessarily expended by them for stationery and printing, and a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum, to be expended by said commissioners in the purchase of the necessary material and apparatus for the examination in practical laboratory work of applicants for licenses, and the sum of one hundred dollars per annum for clerical services, and compensation for their services at the rate of three hundred dollars per annum to each commissioner; *provided*, that if the amounts received by said commissioners for said licenses shall not be sufficient to pay them said sums for services in full, such amounts shall be apportioned, *pro rata*, among said commissioners, and their charges for expenses for stationery and printing and for services shall be audited and approved by the comptroller in the proportion aforesaid, who shall draw his order upon the treasurer therefor.

Compensation
of commission-
ers.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 95.]

CHAPTER CLXXXVIII.

An Act relating to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3647 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: There shall be taxed monthly in each year by the comptroller not to exceed three dollars a week for the necessary expenses of each girl committed to said school, and the superintendent shall make his bill therefor and present it to the comptroller, who, upon finding the same to be just, shall allow it, and it shall be paid from the state treasury.

Support of girls
at Connecticut
Industrial
School.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[House Bill No. 525.]

CHAPTER CLXXXIX.

Concerning Taxation of Investment Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3916 of the general statutes shall not apply to the shares of the capital stock of any investment company organized under the joint stock laws of this state, in the assessment of taxes upon such company, and no taxes heretofore assessed upon the stock of such company, since 1889, under the provisions of said section and remaining unpaid, shall be collected, *provided*, a tax has been assessed upon the property of such company, and such tax actually paid to the town in which such company is located.

Stock in joint
stock
investment
company, when
not taxed.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 235.]

CHAPTER CXC.

An Act concerning Expenses of Bank Commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Expenses of
bank
commissioners.

There shall be allowed annually to the two bank commissioners, for their necessary expenses while engaged in official duty, the sum of five hundred dollars each, to be apportioned and collected in the same manner as is provided for the apportionment and collection of their salaries in section 1832 of the general statutes.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[House Bill No. 238.]

CHAPTER CXCI.

An Act relating to the Appointment of Committees by Courts of Probate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appointment of
committee by
court of
probate.

In any matter pending in any court of probate, the court may appoint a committee to hear the evidence and report the same to the court, whenever the court shall be of opinion that the questions involved are such as ought to be sent to a committee. Such committee shall be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of such appointment, and shall have all the powers now conferred by law upon courts of probate, relative to procuring the attendance of witnesses and to punishment for contempt. The fees of such committee shall not exceed five dollars *per diem*, and shall be fixed by the court, and paid by the executor, administrator, trustee, conservator, or guardian.

Fees of
committee.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 404.]

CHAPTER CXCI.

An Act relating to Black Bass.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Black bass
protected.

SECTION 1. Any person who shall kill, sell, exchange, expose or offer for sale or exchange, or have in his possession any black bass between the first day of May and the first day of July, shall

be fined not exceeding ten dollars for each black bass so killed, sold, exchanged, offered or exposed for sale or exchange, or held in possession, and at no time shall any person be allowed to take any black bass, except with hook and line, under such penalties as are herein provided.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to any person taking black bass from any waters owned or leased by him; *provided*, such black bass shall not be sold or offered, or exposed for sale. Taken by owner or lessee of waters.

SEC. 3. Section 2507 of the general statutes and chapter CCXLI of the public acts of 1889 are hereby repealed. Repeal.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 108.]

CHAPTER CXCIH.

An Act Authorizing Railroad Companies to use Electricity.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Any railroad company organized under and subject to the provisions of title LXVI, of the general statutes and amendments thereto, is hereby authorized to operate its railroad by electricity, in addition to the motive power already employed in operating such railroad. Railroad company may operate by electricity.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bills Nos. 256 and 465.]

CHAPTER CXCIH.

An Act relating to Highways.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever any highway shall become blockaded with snow to an extent that renders the same impassable for public travel, the selectmen of the town in which such highway is located shall cause such highway to be opened for public travel at the expense of such town, within a reasonable time thereafter, if they find the same to be required for public convenience and necessity. Duty of selectmen as to highway blockaded by snow.

SEC. 2. Any selectman who shall refuse and neglect to open any such highway, according to the provisions of the preceding section, when requested in writing so to do by six taxpayers residing on or near such highway, shall forfeit ten dollars to the treasury of the town. Penalty for neglect by selectman.

Not applicable
to cities or
boroughs.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any highway within the limits of any city or borough, unless the town has the supervision of the highways in any borough.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[House Bill No. 518.]

CHAPTER CXCIV.

An Act to Prevent the Introduction of Cholera by Transportation of Persons, Baggage or Freight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Inspection, to
prevent
introduction of
cholera.

SECTION 1. At such ports or places, or on such lines of travel as there may be danger of the introduction into this state of cholera, the state board of health shall have the power to establish such systems of inspection as may be practicable and needful to ascertain the presence of the infection of cholera in the persons of immigrants or travelers, in wearing apparel, baggage, or freight; to question on oath, immigrants, travelers, or other persons, which oath a duly appointed inspector of the state board of health is hereby authorized to administer, as to the place from which the suspected person, baggage, or freight came, the time elapsed since his or its exposure to cholera, and other subjects on which information is needed; and the state board of health shall have the power to order such disinfection of baggage or other articles which are infected or liable to be infected, and to cause such isolation of persons or things infected or liable to be infected as may be necessary for the public safety, by placing it or them in the care of the local board of health, or by other practical methods to the end that the object of this act, expressed in its title, shall be fulfilled.

State board of
health to
prescribe rules.
Penalty for
violation.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the state board of health to frame and publish rules for the conduct of inspection under this act. Whoever shall wilfully violate the rules of the state board of health made in pursuance of this act shall, on conviction, be deemed guilty, and be punished as in cases of misdemeanor.

Inspectors,
appointment
and pay of.

SEC. 3. The state board of health may, from time to time, appoint such inspector or inspectors as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of this act, and may fix the compensation of such inspector, and may discharge such inspector at its pleasure; and the expenses of such inspection under this act shall be defrayed from the amount appropriated under section 2584 of the general statutes.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[House Bill No. 428.]

CHAPTER CXCVI.

An Act concerning the Salary of the Chief Clerk of the Governor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The salary of the chief clerk of the governor shall be eighteen hundred dollars per annum. Salary of chief clerk of governor.

SEC. 2. So much of section 3706 of the general statutes as provides for the salary of the executive clerk is hereby repealed. Repeal.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 6, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 237.]

CHAPTER CXCVII.

An Act concerning Reservoirs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The board of common council of any city, or the warden and burgesses of any borough, shall have power to make, alter, and repeal ordinances to regulate and prevent fishing, trespassing, and all sorts of nuisances in and upon the reservoir property of such city or borough, in whatever town said property may be situated. Regulation of reservoir property by cities and boroughs.

SEC. 2. The violations of any such ordinance shall be a misdemeanor, for which the board of common council, or the warden and burgesses, as the case may be, may impose penalties and forfeitures. All such penalties and forfeitures shall be to the use of the city or borough imposing the same, and may be recovered by either a civil action brought by the city or borough attorney in the name of the city or borough, or a criminal prosecution instituted by complaint of the city or borough attorney, brought before any justice of the peace, or other proper court having jurisdiction within the city or borough against the person violating such ordinance; *provided*, that no person shall suffer both a criminal and civil prosecution for one breach of any ordinance. Penalties.

SEC. 3. The common council of any city or the warden and burgesses of any borough may appoint special constables to protect any reservoir property and to execute any ordinance passed under the preceding sections and the laws of the state, and for that purpose such constable shall have all the powers of constables of towns under the general statutes. Special constables

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 240]

CHAPTER CXCVIII.

An Act concerning General Assembly Investigations.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Administration
of oath to
witness before
assembly or
committee
thereof.Penalty for
default of
witness or his
refusal to
answer.Witness not
privileged to
refuse to
answer, etc.Proceedings
when witness
fails to testify.

SECTION 1. The president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, or a chairman of the whole, or any committee of either house of the general assembly is empowered to administer oaths to witnesses in any case under their examination.

SEC. 2. Every person who, having been summoned as a witness by the authority of either house of the general assembly to give testimony or to produce papers upon any matter under inquiry before either house, or any committee of either house of the general assembly, wilfully makes default, or who having appeared refuses to answer any question pertinent to the question under inquiry, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisonment in a common jail for not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

SEC. 3. No witness is privileged to refuse to testify to any fact, or to produce any paper, respecting which he shall be examined by either house of the general assembly, or by any committee of either house, upon the ground that his testimony to such fact or his production of such paper may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous.

SEC. 4. Whenever a witness summoned, as mentioned in sections one and two, fails to testify, and the facts are reported to either house, the president of the senate, or the speaker of the house, as the case may be, shall certify to the fact under the seal of the state to the state's attorney for Hartford county, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the grand jury for their action.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[House Bill No. 143.]

CHAPTER CXCVIX.

An Act concerning Trespass.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Arrest of person
unlawfully
throwing down
bars, leaving
open gates, &c.

Section 1455 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The owner, occupant, or person in charge of the land, with such others as he may command to assist him, may arrest on such land any person violating the provisions of section 1454, and

forthwith take him before a justice of the peace, or proper magistrate of the town, for prosecution according to law.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 131.]

CHAPTER CC.

An Act relating to Dogs upon Highways.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Every person owning or having the custody of any dog, accustomed to go out on any highway or common and growl, snap, or bite, or otherwise annoy any person or horses lawfully using such highway or common, shall be fined not more than seven dollars or be imprisoned not more than ten days, or both; *provided*, that written notice of any grand juror, justice of the peace, or prosecuting attorney, of the town, where said dogs are owned or kept, has been previously given to said owner or keeper.

Dog annoying person or horse on the highway.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[House Bill No. 50.]

CHAPTER CCI.

An Act concerning School Committees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Chapter CXXV of the public acts of 1889 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

Secretary of state board of education not *ex-officio* member of school district committee.

[House Bill No. 536.]

CHAPTER CCII.

An Act concerning Insurance Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 2920 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

No insurance company, corporation, or association authorized to transact business in this state, or any agent thereof, shall state or represent, either by advertisement in any newspaper, magazine, or periodical, or by any sign, circular, card, policy of insurance, or certificate of renewal thereof, or otherwise, any funds or assets to be in its possession not actually possessed by it and available for the payment of losses and claims, and held for the protection of its policyholders or creditors. The advertising of subscribed

False representation as to assets by insurance company.

capital not actually paid up in cash shall be construed as a violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 2. Section 2921 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

Advertisement
to conform to
latest verified
statement.

Every advertisement or public announcement, and every circular or card hereafter made or issued by any company, corporation, or association authorized to transact the business of insurance within this state, which shall purport to make known the financial standing of any such company, corporation, or association, shall, in all particulars which it purports to give, correspond with the last preceding verified statement, made by said company, corporation, or association, to the insurance department of this state.

SEC. 3. Section 2932 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

When agent of
foreign insur-
ance company
may act under
license.

No person shall act under such license until he make and file in the office of the insurance commissioner an affidavit that he is unable to procure, in companies admitted to do business in this state, the amount of insurance necessary to protect the property to be insured under such license. Such person shall keep a separate account of the business done under such license, which account shall at all times be open to the inspection of the insurance commissioner, and shall annually, on or before the twentieth day of January, file in the office of the insurance commissioner a sworn statement showing, first, the exact amount of insurance placed for each person, firm, or corporation, under such license; second, the gross premiums charged thereon; third, in what company or companies, association or associations; fourth, the date of the policy or policies, and fifth, the terms thereof.

And how.

SEC. 4. Section 2933 of the general statutes, as amended by Chapter LXXXIX of the public acts of 1889, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Annual fee.

Each person acting under such license shall pay to the insurance commissioner of this state, annually, on or before the thirtieth day of January, a sum equal to three per centum of the gross premiums charged for insurance procured or placed under such license.

SEC. 5. Section 2938 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows:

Duration of
license.

All certificates or licenses issued by the insurance commissioner to companies or associations of this state, or to companies or associations existing under the laws of any other state or foreign government, or to any agent of any such company or association, or to any insurance broker, shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of March, inclusive, next following their issue, unless the same be sooner revoked.

Returns by
agents of
insurance
companies of
other states.

SEC. 6. Section one of Chapter XCIV of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: Every agent of any fire, marine, or casualty insurance company or association incorporated or organized by or under the laws of any other state, and admitted to transact business in this state, shall return annually on or before the twentieth day of January, under oath to the in-

insurance commissioner, the gross amount of premiums collected by him for the year previous; and every such company or association shall also return annually, on or before the twentieth day of January, under oath of its president or secretary, the gross amount of premiums collected and received by it for the year previous on business done in this state; and upon receiving from said commissioner a certificate of the acceptance of said returns, and of the amount of tax due thereon, said company shall pay said tax to the insurance commissioner on or before the thirtieth day of January, annually; and the insurance commissioner may, if he deem it best, require from every such company a bond with surety for the payment of said taxes.

Tax on such companies

SEC. 7. Section two of Chapter XCIV of the public acts of 1889 is amended to read as follows:

Every agent of any insurance company or association incorporated by or organized under the laws of any foreign government, which shall have received from the insurance commissioner a license to transact business in this state, shall return annually, on or before the twentieth day of January, under oath to said commissioner, the gross amount of premiums collected by him for the year previous; and the resident manager of every such insurance company or association shall return annually, on or before the twentieth day of January, under oath to said commissioner, the gross amount of premiums collected or received by such company or association for the year previous on business done in this state; and said resident manager shall, annually, on or before the thirtieth day of January pay to the insurance commissioner of this state a tax of two per centum upon the amount of premiums so collected or received, and the insurance commissioner may, if he deem it best, require from every such resident manager a bond with surety for the payment of said tax.

Returns by agents of companies of other countries.

Tax on such companies.

SEC. 8. Section 2828 of the general statutes is hereby amended by inserting in the thirty-fourth line thereof after the word force, the following: "Excepting on time hull risks which may be computed at fifty per centum of the amount of premiums received on risks in force.

Marine insurance.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Immediate effect.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 282.]

CHAPTER CCIII.

An Act concerning Flags for School Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the selectmen to provide on or before the first day of October, 1893, each schoolhouse, in which schools are maintained within their respective towns, not already supplied, with a United States flag of silk or bunting, not

Selectmen to provide school houses with U. S. flag.

less than four feet in length, and a suitable flag-staff, or other arrangement whereby such flag may be displayed on the school-house grounds every school day when the weather will permit, and on the inside of the schoolhouses on other school days; and to renew such flag and apparatus from time to time when necessary.

Flag day to be noticed.

SEC. 2. Suitable exercises, having reference to the adoption of the national flag, shall be had on the fourteenth day of June in each year, or in case that day shall not be a school day, then on the school day preceding or on such other days as the school visitors or board of education may prescribe.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 283]

CHAPTER CCIV.

An Act for the Preservation of the Health of Factory Employees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Preservation of health of employe in factory by removal of excessive dust.

SECTION 1. Whenever the inspector of factories, on complaint of any person, after due investigation, shall find it necessary for the preservation of the health of the employes in any manufacturing establishment, factory, or mill in which is carried on the business of buffing, polishing, or grinding metals, or any operations in which an excessive amount of dust is generated, that the excessive dust resulting from said operations should be removed from the atmosphere of the rooms or apartments used for that purpose, he shall, in writing, direct the person or persons or corporation owning or occupying said premises, or carrying on business in such premises, within three months from the date of said order, to introduce and operate such appliances or devices as may be necessary to remove, so far as the nature of the business will permit, such excessive dust or foreign matter from the atmosphere of such mill, factory or apartment used for the purposes aforesaid; *provided*, such appliances or devices do not restrict or interfere with the aforesaid business or operations.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. Any violation of any proper order made or given by the inspector of factories, under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be punished in the manner provided in section 2269 of the general statutes.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 314.]

CHAPTER CCV.

An Act concerning Costs in Civil Actions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No costs shall be recovered by the plaintiff in any case when he has begun an action with counts in fraud only and afterwards amends his complaint by substituting or adding counts in contract; but in such case the defendant shall recover his taxable costs, and the court may, in its discretion, tax double costs in favor of the defendant.

Plaintiff when not to recover costs in civil action.

Costs for defendant.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[House Bill No. 470.]

CHAPTER CCVI.

An Act relating to Duties of the Inspector of Factories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2272 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The inspector may from time to time employ special agents to assist him in the performance of the duties of his office. Such special agents while so employed shall have the same power and authority as the inspector, subject to his approval. The total amount expended under this section shall not exceed in any one year the sum of three thousand dollars, which shall be paid in the same manner as the expenses of other departments of the state government, upon proper vouchers by the special agents, signed by the inspector.

Special agents to assist inspector of factories.

Limitation of expense.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 238.]

CHAPTER CCVII.

An Act amending an Act concerning Tax on Investment Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section eight of Chapter CCXLVIII of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: Every such investment broker shall annually, within the month of January, make a return to the comptroller of the state, under oath, showing

Return by investment broker.

the aggregate amount of all choses in action as defined in section six of this act, sold or negotiated by him in this state during the year preceding the first day of said January, and which were secured by mortgage on real estate situated in any other state or territory, or secured by pledges of such mortgages, and the amount of said bonds which before said sale or negotiation had been made exempt from taxation under the provisions of this act. And such broker shall annually, on or before the twentieth day of February, pay to the state a sum equal to one per centum on the aggregate amount of all such choses in action so sold or negotiated by him in this state during said year preceding the first day of January, deducting therefrom the amount of said bonds which, before the sale thereof by said broker, had been made exempt from taxation under the provisions of this act; but said broker shall not be required to include in his return, nor to pay any tax upon, any such choses in action which during said year he has sold while acting as an officer or agent of any corporation which has complied with the provisions of sections four and five of this act.

Payment of tax
by owner on
chose in
action.

SEC. 2. Section nine of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person may take or send to the office of the treasurer of this state, any bond, note, or other chose in action, except bonds and notes secured by mortgage on real estate situated in this state, and may pay to the state a tax of one per centum on the face amount thereof for five years, or at the option of such person for a greater or less number of years at the same rate, and the treasurer shall thereupon endorse upon said bond, note, or other chose in action that the same is exempted from all taxation for the period of five years, or for such longer or shorter period as a proportionate tax therefor has been paid, which endorsement shall be duly dated and signed in the name and with the seal of the treasurer affixed. Said treasurer shall keep a record of such endorsements, with a description of such bonds, notes, or other choses in action, together with the name and address of the party presenting the same, and date of registration; and all bonds, notes, or other choses in action so endorsed shall be exempt from all taxation in this state during the period for which said tax is so paid; and the treasurer may, under such limitations and conditions as he may deem proper, authorize any person or corporation in any city or town in this state to receive the tax and make the endorsement provided for in this section; or any person may send to the office of the treasurer an attested copy of, or a description of, any bond, note, or other chose in action, except bonds and notes secured by mortgage on real estate situated in this state, in such form as the treasurer may prescribe, and may pay to the state treasurer a tax of one per centum on the face amount of any such bond, note, or chose in action, for five years, or at the option of such person for a greater or less number of years at the same rate; and the treasurer shall thereupon give such person paying such tax as aforesaid a receipt therefor describing such bond, note, or other chose in action, in such manner as shall in his judgment best identify the same, and certifying that the tax thereon at the

aforesaid rate has been paid to the state for one or more years, as the case may be; and the bond, note, or other chose in action in said receipt described, shall thereupon become exempted from all taxation in this state for the period for which said tax has been paid as stated in said receipt, and the treasurer shall keep a record thereof as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 3. Section eleven of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: The board of equalization shall meet at the treasurer's office at the capitol, annually, on the first secular day of February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to examine and correct the returns and valuations required by the provisions of this act, and to hear any party making such return in regard to such valuations; and said board may adjourn from time to time within eight days next succeeding the first day of said meeting; and if any person shall not make such return as prescribed, or shall make any erroneous return, said board shall, at said meeting hereinbefore fixed, or at some adjournment thereof as aforesaid, make out, upon the best information which they can obtain, the statement required to be made and returned by such person; and a true copy of such statement as corrected or made out by said board shall be returned to each respective corporation or person; and the valuation, amount, and numbers contained in such statement shall be final, and the sums required by the provisions of this act shall be paid according to it.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[House Bill No. 71.]

CHAPTER CCVIII.

An Act amending an Act relating to Railroad Crossings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Chapter CLXVIII of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: No electric, cable, or horse railroad shall hereafter be constructed across the tracks of a steam railroad at grade, except upon application to and approval by the railroad commissioners, nor shall any steam railroad cross any such electric, cable, or horse railroad at grade, except upon like application and approval.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 40.]

CHAPTER CCIX.

An Act concerning the Taxation of Street Railways.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Taxation of
street railways.

The existing statutes with regard to the taxation of railroads shall be deemed to apply and extend to, and shall include all street railways of every description.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[House Bill No. 524.]

CHAPTER CCX.

An Act relating to Railroads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Railroad
commissioners
may make
orders as to
fences on line
of railroad.

Section 3506 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Said commissioners shall make special investigation as to the necessary condition of the fences on the line of any railroad, when so requested in writing, and when deemed necessary, shall issue their order directing the company operating said railroad to erect or repair said fences. Said order shall specify the place or places, the manner in which and the time within which the fence is to be erected or repaired, which order shall be served upon said company by some indifferent person, by leaving with its secretary or at his usual place of abode, a true and attested copy thereof within six days from its date, or by depositing within said time such copy, postage paid, in the post-office for transmission by registered letter, addressed to such secretary, at his office.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[House Bill No. 188.]

CHAPTER CCXI.

An Act amending an Act concerning Licenses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

No one to be
surety on two
license bonds,
for sale of
liquors.

Section 3064 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out in the ninth and tenth lines thereof the words "nor shall the same person be at the same time surety on more than one license bond."

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 500.]

CHAPTER CCXII.

An Act concerning the Use and Sale of Casks and Barrels Used
for the Sale of Malt Liquors.*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General
Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. No person shall use, traffic in, sell, dispose of, convert, mutilate, or destroy, or detain, after demand shall be made by the owner, any butt, hogshead, barrel, half-barrel, cask, half-cask, quarter-cask, or keg used in the manufacture and sale of malt liquors, without the permission of the owner or owners thereof, or unless there shall have been a sale in express terms, exclusive of the malt liquors contained therein, of any such receptacles, by the lawful owner or owners.

Casks used for
malt liquors not
to be sold,
mutilated, etc.,
unless.

SEC. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined ten dollars for each and every butt, hogshead, barrel, half-barrel, cask, half-cask, quarter-cask, or keg used, trafficked in, sold, disposed of, converted, mutilated, destroyed, or detained, and shall be punished by a fine of twenty dollars, and by imprisonment for not more than three months for each and every subsequent offense.

Penalty.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[House Bill No. 523.]

CHAPTER CCXIII.

An Act concerning Construction and Use of Dams and Reservoirs.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General
Assembly convened:*

Section 3702 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person or corporation who shall build any dam or reservoir except in compliance with section 3699 of the general statutes, or shall use any dam or reservoir hereafter constructed until they shall have obtained a certificate as provided in section 3700, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of five hundred dollars for the use of the state, and any person or corporation constructing any dam or reservoir, or using any such dam or reservoir hereafter constructed without complying with the provisions of sections 3699 and 3700, may be enjoined from constructing or using any such dam or reservoir. It shall be the duty of the state's attorney of the county in which such dam or reservoir may be located, upon the complaint of any engineer appointed under the provisions of Chapter CCXXXI of the general statutes, to institute any proper action to recover such penalty and to enjoin the

Building dam
or reservoir
without
approval of
board of civil
engineers.

construction and use of such dam or reservoir; and the superior court in any such county shall have full jurisdiction to render all judgments necessary to carry into effect the provisions of said chapter.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 384.]

CHAPTER CCXIV.

An Act concerning the Collection of Taxes in New Haven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

New Haven
taxes, when
payable.

SECTION 1. All taxes which shall hereafter be laid by the town of New Haven or by the city of New Haven, or by the New Haven City School District, or the Westville School District, shall be payable on the first day of September next ensuing.

Pay of New
Haven board
of relief.

SEC. 2. Each member of the board of relief in the town of New Haven shall receive four hundred dollars annually, to be paid in the same manner as his present compensation, said sum to be in lieu of all fees or other compensation.

When this act
takes effect.

SEC. 3. This act shall apply to taxes laid by said town, city, or school districts on the grand list of 1892, and shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[House Bill No. 521.]

CHAPTER CCXV.

An Act amending an Act relating to Normal Schools.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Four normal
schools
established.

Section one of Chapter CLXXXVI of the public acts of 1889 is amended to read as follows: The state board of education shall maintain normal schools as seminaries for training teachers in the art of instructing and governing in the public schools of this state at the places where such schools are legally established, and such sum as the state board of education may in each year deem necessary for their support, not exceeding eighty thousand dollars for the four normal schools now established, shall be annually paid therefor from the treasury of the state, on the order of said board. But the board shall not expend any money for any normal school hereafter established until the town, city, or city school district in which said school is situated shall have agreed in writing with said board to furnish, and shall have furnished schools in suitable

Condition on
which state
money may
be paid.

and sufficient school buildings in connection with the training department in said school, the terms of said agreement to be satisfactory to said board; and every such town, city, or city school district is hereby empowered to make and execute such agreements.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 144.]

CHAPTER CCXVI.

An Act providing for a Commissioner on Peach Yellows.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The state board of agriculture shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, appoint a commissioner on peach yellows, to hold office during the pleasure of said board. Said commissioner may, with the approval of said board and under the provisions of this act, adopt and carry out such plans as may be deemed necessary for the eradication of the disease, common to peach trees, known as peach yellows. Commissioner on peach yellows.

SEC. 2. At all joint meetings of said board and said commissioner, for the purpose of conference, the commissioner shall receive pay from the board for his expenses only. Said commissioner may, with the approval of said board, appoint one or more deputies in each county; and, when employed in the performance of duties imposed by this act, said commissioner and his deputies shall receive from the state, upon presentation to the comptroller of bills, duly sworn to, audited by the auditing committee of the board of agriculture, and approved by the governor, five dollars per day and their expenses. Pay of commissioner and his deputies.

SEC. 3. Any peach, almond, apricot, or nectarine tree diseased by the yellows, and all fruit from any such diseased tree, is hereby declared a public nuisance, and it shall be the duty of said commissioner or any deputy, under such regulations as the state board of agriculture may adopt or approve of, to order such trees or such fruit destroyed, and, upon the failure of the owner to obey such order, to destroy such trees or fruit, and no damage shall be paid to such owner on account of such destruction. Tree diseased by the yellows a public nuisance and to be destroyed.

SEC. 4. Any person may, when ordered to destroy any tree or fruit condemned by the said commissioner or a deputy, appeal to the state board of agriculture, and said board shall appoint a committee of three experts, which committee shall not include the person who, acting as commissioner or deputy, ordered such tree or fruit destroyed, and the decision of such committee shall be final. Appeal to state board of agriculture.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall, while such an appeal is pending, sell any tree from a nursery where there are found to be diseased trees, or any fruit from such tree; or who shall, without such Sale of tree or fruit pending appeal.

appeal, or after such final decision, refuse to destroy such tree or fruit, ~~shall~~ be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

Selling fruit from diseased tree.

SEC. 6. Any person ~~that~~ shall knowingly buy, for the purpose of selling, or shall sell or offer ~~for~~ sale any fruit from such diseased trees, shall be fined not less than ten ~~nor~~ more than one hundred dollars.

Entry on premises to investigate or destroy trees or fruit.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of investigation or ~~for the~~ purpose of destroying trees or fruit known to be diseased, the ~~said~~ commissioner and his deputies may enter any premises; and any person who shall prevent or attempt to prevent such entry shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in a common jail not less than ten nor more than sixty days, or both.

Jurisdiction of officers.

SEC. 8. Prosecutions for violations of this act may be brought before justices of the peace, or any city, borough, town, police, or common pleas court having criminal jurisdiction, by any prosecuting officer, or by the commissioner on peach yellows, or any of his deputies, and for such purpose said commissioner and his deputies shall have all the powers of grand jurors.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 243.]

CHAPTER CCXVII.

An Act concerning Pool Selling.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Giving premium for trial of skill, etc., not illegal.

Chapter LXVIII of the public acts of 1893, entitled An Act to prevent Pool-selling, approved April 19, 1893, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: The provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit the giving of purses or premiums for any trial or contest of skill, speed, or endurance of man, beast, bird, or machine, and the charging of an admission or entrance fee to any contestant in any such trial or contest.

Approved, June 14, 1893.

[House Bill No. 269]

CHAPTER CCXVIII.

An Act concerning the Payment of Damages for Injury to Animals by Dogs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Damage done by dogs, how estimated and paid.

SECTION 1. Whenever any resident of this state shall sustain any damage by reason of his sheep, lambs, or cattle, being killed or injured by dogs, he shall give information of the fact to one of the selectmen of the town in which such damage was done, within

twenty-four hours after he has knowledge of the same, and thereupon one of the selectmen of said town, with a person to be named by the person suffering the damage, shall estimate the amount of said damage. And in case the said selectmen and person thus selected cannot agree upon the amount of the damage, they shall select some disinterested third person to assist in estimating said damage, and the amount of damage estimated by any two thus selected shall be paid in the manner now provided in section 3752 of the general statutes.

SEC. 2. This act shall not affect any suit pending, or damage done when this act takes effect. Pending suit not affected.

Approved, June 21, 1893.

[House Bill No. 533.]

CHAPTER CCXIX.

An Act concerning the Assessment of Taxes in Waterbury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section four of Chapter LXV of the public acts of 1893, is hereby amended to read as follows: The assessors in the town of Waterbury shall, on or before the first day of March, 1894, and annually thereafter, publish in one or more newspapers published in said Waterbury, a notice requiring all the persons in said town liable to pay taxes, to bring in on or before the first day of July, 1894, and on or before the first day of July annually thereafter, written or printed lists of the taxable property belonging to them on the first day of March in that year, an abstract of which lists when equalized, corrected and arranged according to law, shall be lodged in the town clerk's office in Waterbury, on or before the fifteenth day of December, 1894, and on or before the fifteenth day of December annually thereafter, for public inspection, and said lists and abstracts so filed shall be the lists and abstracts upon which the board of relief of said town shall act, and from which the rate bills for said town shall be made, and all laws now applicable to tax lists and abstracts shall be applicable to the lists and abstracts so made; and if any person shall neglect or refuse so to bring in said list, the assessors shall fill out a list for him, putting therein all property which they have reason to believe is owned by him, liable to taxation, at the actual valuation thereof, from the best information they can obtain, and add thereto ten per centum of such valuation. Lists of taxable property in Waterbury, when to be brought in.

SEC. 2. Section six of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: The assessors in said town elected on the first Monday of October, 1892, shall at once, upon the passage of this act, commence and continue upon the duties of preparing the lists and abstracts, for the town, city and Center School District of Water- Assessors in Waterbury to begin at once.

bury, as set forth above, and shall publish a notice in one or more newspapers printed in Waterbury, requiring all persons in said town liable to pay taxes to bring in on or before the thirtieth day of June, 1893, written or printed lists of the taxable property belonging to them in said town on the first day of April, 1893, when they shall proceed and complete said assessment lists and abstracts, and make the several rate bills in the manner provided in this act, and if any person shall neglect or refuse so to bring in said list, the said assessors shall fill out a list for him in manner and form as hereinbefore prescribed for like cases, in section four of said chapter as amended by this act.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 21, 1893.

[House Bill No. 527.]

CHAPTER CCXX.

An Act concerning Courts of Common Pleas in Fairfield County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Court of
common pleas
Fairfield county
may adjourn to
another place
for trial of court
cases.

SECTION 1. Section one of Chapter XXX of the public acts passed at this session of the general assembly is hereby amended by inserting after the word "adjourned" in line nine, the words "from Danbury to Bridgeport and," so that the clause as amended shall read as follows: but said court may at its discretion, adjourn from Danbury to Bridgeport and from Bridgeport or Danbury to Norwalk or Stamford for the trial of court cases only.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 21, 1893.

[House Bill No. 263.]

CHAPTER CCXXI.

An Act concerning Preservation of Game.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Prima facie
evidence of
hunting.

Section 2532 of the general statutes is amended to read as follows: Any person found with dog and gun upon the land of another, upon which the notices have been placed as prescribed in the preceding section, shall be deemed *prima facie* to be there for the purpose of hunting; and the owner or occupant of such land, with such others as he may command to assist him, may arrest such person, and forthwith take him before a justice of the peace, who, upon complaint of a grand juror, shall proceed to try such person.

Arrest.

Approved, June 21, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 181.]

CHAPTER CCXXII.

An Act concerning the Registration of Dogs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3746 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read ^{Registration of dogs.} as follows: Every owner or keeper of a dog, of the age of four months or over, shall annually, on or before the first day of May, cause said dog to be registered, numbered, described, and licensed for one year, in the town clerk's office in the town wherein said dog is owned or kept; and shall keep around its neck a collar distinctly marked with its owner's name and its registered number, and shall pay to said town clerk for a license the sum of one dollar and fifteen cents for each male or spayed dog, and ten dollars and fifteen cents for each unspayed female dog; any person who shall knowingly register as a spayed dog an unspayed female dog shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Approved, June 21, 1893.

[House Bill No. 316.]

CHAPTER CCXXIII.

An Act concerning Disclosures by Intoxicated Persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3105 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 21, 1893.

(One arrested as
intoxicated
need not
disclose.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 275.]

CHAPTER CCXXIV.

An Act concerning the Violation of Laws made for the Propagation, Preservation, and Protection of Fish.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The fish commissioners may appoint special deputies, not to exceed three in number, and such deputies shall perform in any county in this state the same duties and shall have the same powers as are now vested in fish wardens by chapter CCVII of the public acts of 1889. Such appointments shall be ^{Deputies of fish commissioners and their powers.}

in writing, signed by said fish commissioners, or by a majority of their number, and shall be revocable at their pleasure. All bills for services rendered by said deputies in pursuance of law shall be audited by said fish commissioners, and when approved by them be paid from moneys in their possession not otherwise especially appropriated.

Jurisdiction of justices.

SEC. 2. In all complaints for the violation of any law made for the propagation or preservation or protection of fish, in any of the waters of this state, the justice of the peace before whom the same shall be tried shall have jurisdiction and power to render judgment therein, and issue process of execution and mittimus thereon where such judgment shall not exceed the fine, forfeiture, or penalty of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment of more than thirty days, or both; but the defendant shall have the right to appeal, as in other cases.

In case of no competent justice in the town, who may try alleged offense, and where.

SEC. 3. Whenever there shall be no justice of the peace, residing in the town where the offense is alleged to have been committed, competent to try the cause, by reason of relationship, interest, or other legal disqualification, such complaints for the violation of any law made for the propagation or preservation or protection of fish, may be made returnable before and tried before any justice of the peace residing in the county wherein the offense is alleged to have been committed, but shall not be tried in another town than the town wherein the offense is alleged to have been committed, unless with the written consent of the defendant, which consent shall be filed with the complaint and become part of the record in the same.

Fees of justice from another town.

SEC. 4. Whenever any justice of the peace shall be called to try any cause under the provisions of the preceding section in any town other than the town wherein he resides, he may be allowed for travel fees the same as are allowed to sheriffs for travel fees in the service of civil process, and shall also be allowed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day as court fee, for every day actually occupied in such trial, to be taxed by him as other lawful fees.

Approved, June 23, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 471.]

CHAPTER CCXXV.

An Act concerning the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

County commissioners to keep record of applications for license.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners to keep a record of all the cases in which any application for a license of any kind to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors is denied, which record shall also show whether said application was

denied because the applicant was deemed an unsuitable person, or whether such application was denied because the place was deemed an unsuitable place.

SEC. 2. No person whose application for such license has been denied on the ground that he is an unsuitable person shall make a second application during the same license year; and no second application shall be made during the same license year by any person for a license for any place for which the commissioners have already refused a license on the ground that such place is an unsuitable place for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors.

Second application for license not to be made.

SEC. 3. Any license granted upon a second application made in violation of this act shall be null and void.

License on second application void.

Approved, June 23, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 462.]

CHAPTER CCXXVI.

An Act concerning a Standard Form of Fire Insurance Policy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No fire insurance company shall issue fire insurance policies on property in this state other than those of the standard form filed in the office of the secretary of the state, known and designated as the Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of Connecticut, except as follows:

Standard fire insurance policy only to be used.

SEC. 2. A company may print on or in its policies its name, location, and date of incorporation, the amount of its paid-up capital stock, the names of its officers and agents, the number and date of the policy, and, if it be issued through an agent, the words, "This policy shall not be valid until countersigned by the duly authorized manager or agent of the company at _____," and after the words "Standard Fire Insurance Policy of the State of Connecticut," on the back of the form, the names of such other states as have adopted this standard form.

What may be printed on such policy.

SEC. 3. A company may use in its policies written or printed forms of description and specification of the property insured.

Written or printed description.

SEC. 4. A company insuring against damage by lightning may print, in the clause enumerating the perils insured against, the additional words, "also any damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not," and, in the clause providing for an apportionment of loss in case of other insurance, the words, "whether by fire, lightning, or both."

Lightning clause.

SEC. 5. A company may write or print upon the margin or across the face of a policy, or write or print in type not smaller than long primer, upon separate slips or riders to be attached thereto, provisions adding to or modifying those contained in the standard form; and all such slips, riders, and provisions must be signed by the officers or agent of the company so using them.

Modification on rider.

Mutual
companies.

SEC. 6. Every mutual company shall cause to appear in the body of its policy the total amount for which the assured may be liable under the charter of said company.

Size of type to
be used.

SEC. 7. The said standard form of policy shall be plainly printed, and no portion thereof shall be in type smaller than the type used in printing the said form on file in the office of the secretary of the state, and shall be as follows, to wit:

Form.

No. _____ \$ _____
(Corporate name of the company or association; its principal place or places of business.)

In consideration of the stipulations herein named, and of dollars premium does insure for the term of from the day 189 , at noon, to the day of 189 , at noon, against all direct loss or damage by fire, except as hereinafter provided, to an amount not exceeding dollars, to the following described property while located and contained as described herein, and not elsewhere, to wit:

(DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY INSURED.)

This company shall not be liable beyond the actual cash value of the property at the time any loss or damage occurs, and the loss or damage shall be ascertained or estimated according to such actual cash value, with proper deduction for depreciation, however caused, and shall in no event exceed what it would then cost the insured to repair or replace the same with material of like kind and quality; said ascertainment or estimate shall be made by the insured and this company, or, if they differ, then by appraisers, as hereinafter provided; and the amount of loss or damage having been thus determined, the sum for which this company is liable, pursuant to this policy, shall be payable sixty days after due notice, ascertainment, estimate, and satisfactory proof of the loss have been received by this company in accordance with the terms of this policy. It shall be optional, however, with this company to take all, or any part, of the articles at such ascertained or appraised value, and also to repair, rebuild, or replace the property lost or damaged with other of like kind and quality within a reasonable time on giving notice, within thirty days after the receipt of the proof herein required, of its intention so to do; but there can be no abandonment to this company of the property described.

This entire policy shall be void if the insured has concealed or misrepresented, in writing, or otherwise, any material fact or circumstance concerning this insurance or the subject thereof; or if the interest of the insured in the property be not truly stated herein; or in case of any fraud or false swearing by the insured touching any matter relating to this insurance or the subject thereof, whether before or after a loss. This entire policy, unless otherwise provided by agreement indorsed hereon or added hereto, shall be void if the insured now has or shall hereafter

make or procure any other contract of insurance, whether valid or not, on property covered in whole or in part by this policy; or if the subject of insurance be a manufacturing establishment and it be operated in whole or in part at night later than ten o'clock, or if it cease to be operated for more than ten consecutive days; or if the hazard be increased by any means within the control or knowledge of the insured; or if mechanics be employed in building, altering, or repairing the within described premises for more than fifteen days at any one time; or if the interest of the insured be other than unconditional and sole ownership; or if the subject of insurance be a building on ground not owned by the insured in fee simple; or if the subject of insurance be personal property, and be or become encumbered by a chattel mortgage; or if, with the knowledge of the insured, foreclosure proceedings be commenced or notice given of sale of any property covered by this policy by virtue of any mortgage or trust deed; or if any change, other than by the death of an insured, take place in the interest, title, or possession of the subject of insurance (except change of occupants without increase of hazard), whether by legal process or judgment or by voluntary act of the insured, or otherwise; or if this policy be assigned before a loss; or if illuminating gas or vapor be generated in the described building (or adjacent thereto) for use therein; or if (any usage or custom of trade of manufacture to the contrary notwithstanding) there be kept, used, or allowed on the above-described premises, benzine, benzole, dynamite, ether, fireworks, gasoline, greek fire, gunpowder exceeding twenty-five pounds in quantity, naphtha, nitro-glycerine, or other explosives, phosphorus, or petroleum, or any of its products of greater inflammability than kerosene oil of the United States standard, (which last may be used for lights and kept for sale according to law but in quantities not exceeding five barrels, provided it be drawn and lamps filled by daylight or at a distance not less than ten feet from artificial light); or if a building herein described, whether intended for occupancy by owner or tenant, be or become vacant or unoccupied and so remain for ten days.

This company shall not be liable for loss caused directly or indirectly by invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war, or commotion, or military or usurped power, or by order of any civil authority; or by theft; or by neglect of the insured to use all reasonable means to save and preserve the property at and after a fire or when the property is endangered by fire in neighboring premises; or (unless fire ensues, and, in that event, for the damage by fire only) by explosion of any kind, or lightning; but liability for direct damage by lightning may be assumed by specific agreement hereon.

If a building or any part thereof fall, except as the result of fire, all insurance by this policy on such building or its contents shall immediately cease.

This company shall not be liable for loss to accounts, bills, currency, deeds, evidences of debt, money, notes, or securities, nor, unless liability is specifically assumed hereon, for loss to awnings, bullion, casts, curiosities, drawings, dies, implements, jewels, manuscripts, medals, models, patterns, pictures, scientific appa-

ratus, signs, store or office furniture or fixtures, sculpture, tools, or property held on storage or for repairs; nor, beyond the actual value destroyed by fire, for loss occasioned by ordinance or law regulating construction or repair of buildings, or by interruption of business, manufacturing processes, or otherwise; nor for any greater proportion of the value of plate glass, frescoes, and decorations than that which this policy shall bear to the whole insurance on the building described.

If an application, survey, plan, or description of property be referred to in this policy it shall be a part of this contract and a warranty by the insured.

In any matter relating to this insurance no person, unless duly authorized in writing, shall be deemed the agent of this company.

This policy may, by a renewal, be continued under the original stipulations, in consideration of premium for the renewed term, provided that any increase of hazard must be made known to this company at the time of renewal, or this policy shall be void.

This policy shall be canceled at any time at the request of the insured; or by the company by giving five days' notice of such cancelation. If this policy shall be canceled as hereinbefore provided, or become void or cease, the premium having been actually paid, the unearned portion shall be returned on surrender of this policy or last renewal, this company retaining the customary short rate; except that when this policy is canceled by this company by giving notice it shall retain only the *pro rata* premium.

If, with the consent of this company, an interest under this policy shall exist in favor of a mortgagee, or of any person or corporation having an interest in the subject of insurance other than the interest of the insured as described herein, the conditions hereinbefore contained shall apply in the manner expressed in such provisions and conditions of insurance relating to such interest as shall be written upon, attached, or appended hereto.

If property covered by this policy is so endangered by fire as to require removal to a place of safety, and is so removed, that part of this policy in excess of its proportion of any loss, and of the value of property remaining in the original location, shall, for the ensuing five days only, cover the property so removed in the new location; if removed to more than one location, such excess of this policy shall cover therein for such five days in the proportion that the value in any one such new location bears to the value in all such new locations; but this company shall not, in any case of removal, whether to one or more locations, be liable beyond the proportion that the amount hereby insured shall bear to the total insurance on the whole property at the time of fire, whether the same cover in a new location or not.

If fire occur, the insured shall give immediate notice of any loss thereby in writing to this company, protect the property from further damage, forthwith separate the damaged and undamaged personal property, put it in the best possible order, make a complete inventory of the same, stating the quantity and cost of each article and the amount claimed thereon; and, within sixty days

after the fire, unless such time is extended in writing by this company, shall render a statement to this company, signed and sworn to by said insured, stating the knowledge and belief of the insured as to the time and origin of the fire; the interest of the insured and of all others in the property; the cash value of each item thereof and the amount of loss thereon; all incumbrances thereon; all other insurance, whether valid or not, covering any of said property; and a copy of all the descriptions and schedules in all policies; any changes in the title, use, occupation, location, possession, or exposures of said property since the issuing of this policy; by whom and for what purpose any building herein described, and the several parts thereof were occupied at the time of fire; and shall furnish, if required, verified plans and specifications of any building, fixtures, or machinery destroyed or damaged; and shall also, if required, furnish a certificate of the magistrate or notary public (not interested in the claim as a creditor or otherwise, nor related to the insured) living nearest the place of fire, stating that he has examined the circumstances and believes the insured has honestly sustained loss to the amount that such magistrate or notary public shall certify.

The insured, as often as required, shall exhibit to any person designated by this company all that remains of any property herein described, and submit to examinations under oath by any person named by this company, and subscribe the same; and, as often as required, shall produce for examination all books of account, bills, invoices, and other vouchers, or certified copies thereof if originals be lost, at such reasonable place as may be designated by this company or its representative, and shall permit extracts and copies thereof to be made.

In the event of disagreement as to the amount of loss, the same shall, as above provided, be ascertained by two competent and disinterested appraisers, the insured and this company each selecting one, and the two so chosen shall first select a competent and disinterested umpire; the appraisers together shall then estimate and appraise the loss, stating separately sound value and damage, and, failing to agree, shall submit their differences to the umpire; and the award in writing of any two shall determine the amount of such loss; the parties thereto shall pay the appraiser respectively selected by them and shall bear equally the expenses of the appraisal and umpire.

This company shall not be held to have waived any provision or condition of this policy or any forfeiture thereof by any requirement, act, or proceeding on its part relating to the appraisal or to any examination herein provided for; and the loss shall not become payable until sixty days after the notice, ascertainment, estimate, and satisfactory proof of the loss herein required have been received by this company, including an award by appraisers when appraisal has been required.

This company shall not be liable under this policy for a greater proportion of any loss on the described property, or for loss by and expense of removal from premises endangered by fire, than the

amount hereby insured shall bear to the whole insurance, whether valid or not, or by solvent or insolvent insurers, covering such property, and the extent of the application of the insurance under this policy or of the contribution to be made by this company in case of loss, may be provided for by agreement or condition written hereon or attached or appended hereto. Liability for re-insurance shall be as specifically agreed hereon.

If this company shall claim that the fire was caused by the act or neglect of any person or corporation, private or municipal, this company shall, on payment of the loss, be subrogated to the extent of such payment to all right of recovery by the insured for the loss resulting therefrom, and such right shall be assigned to this company by the insured on receiving such payment.

No suit or action on this policy, for the recovery of any claim, shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity until after full compliance by the insured with all the foregoing requirements, nor unless commenced within twelve months next after the fire.

Wherever in this policy the word "insured" occurs, it shall be held to include the legal representative of the insured, and wherever the word "loss" occurs, it shall be deemed the equivalent of "loss" or "damage."

If this policy be made by a mutual or other company having special regulations lawfully applicable to its organization, membership, policies, or contracts of insurance, such regulations shall apply to and form a part of this policy as the same may be written or printed upon, attached or appended hereto.

This policy is made and accepted subject to the foregoing stipulations and conditions, together with such other provisions, agreements, or conditions as may be indorsed hereon or added hereto, and no officer, agent, or other representative of this company shall have power to waive any provision or conditions of this policy except such as by the terms of this policy may be the subject of agreement indorsed hereon or added hereto, and as to such provisions and conditions no officer, agent, or representative shall have such power or be deemed or held to have waived such provisions or conditions unless such waiver, if any, shall be written upon or attached hereto, nor shall any privilege or permission affecting the insurance under this policy exist or be claimed by the insured unless so written or attached.

In witness whereof, this company has executed and attested these presents this day of 189 .

Secretary.

President.

Size of paper or manner of folding not prescribed.

Penalty for violating this act.

SEC. 8. No provisions of this act shall be construed to limit insurance companies to the use of any particular size or manner of folding the paper upon which their policies may be issued.

SEC. 9. Any insurance company which shall cause to be issued, and any agent who shall make, issue, or deliver a policy of fire insurance other than the standard form of fire insurance policy, in wilful violation of this act, shall forfeit for each offense not less

than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars; but such policy shall nevertheless be binding upon the company issuing the same.

SEC. 10. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect January 1, 1894.

When this act
takes effect.

Approved, June 23, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 481.]

CHAPTER CCXXVII.

An Act concerning Evening Schools.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Every town and school district having ten thousand or more inhabitants shall establish and maintain in addition to the schools required by law, evening schools for the instruction of persons over fourteen years of age, in such branches as the proper school authorities of the town or district shall prescribe; *provided*, that this act shall not apply to any district located in a town which maintains such schools. Evening school to be maintained in larger towns.

SEC. 2. The board of school visitors, board of education, or town school committees, shall have the same supervision over evening schools established pursuant to this act as is by law conferred upon the school committees of consolidated districts. Supervision of such school.

SEC. 3. No person over fourteen and under sixteen years of age, who cannot read and write, shall be employed in any manufacturing, mercantile, or mechanical occupation in any town where evening schools are established under the provisions of the preceding sections, unless he can produce, every school month of twenty days, a certificate from the teacher of an evening school established under this act showing that he has attended such school twenty consecutive evenings in the current school year, and is a regular attendant. Any person who shall employ a child contrary to the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. Child not to be employed in factory, etc., unless attending such school. Penalty for employer.

SEC. 4. The board of school visitors, board of education, or town committee, as the case may be, of any town wherein evening schools are established and maintained, under this act, shall annually on the first Monday in July, certify to the comptroller the average number of scholars attending such schools within the current school year, and the comptroller shall thereupon draw his order on the treasurer of the state, in favor of such board of education, board of school visitors, or town committee, for the use of such schools, in the sum of three dollars for each scholar included in the number so certified, and the treasurer shall pay the same upon presentation. No money shall be paid under the provisions of this section unless such evening schools have been maintained Public money for evening school.

for at least one hundred sessions in each school year, nor until the board of school visitors, board of education, or town committee, has reported to the state board of education concerning the condition and progress of said schools.

Small towns
may establish
evening
schools.

SEC. 5. Any town of less than ten thousand inhabitants may at its annual town meeting vote to establish evening schools under the provisions of this act.

Employment
of young
children.

SEC. 6. The provisions of section 1755 of the general statutes shall be applicable to section three of this act.

Approved, June 23, 1893.

[House Bill No. 528.]

CHAPTER CCXXVIII.

An Act concerning Bills for Public Acts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Bills for public
acts to be
introduced in
duplicate.

All bills for public acts shall be introduced in duplicate. One copy of each shall be transmitted by the clerks of either house to the clerk of bills, who shall keep the same on file in his office. The copy retained by the clerks of either house shall be deemed the original copy. When a bill is favorably reported upon by a committee and tabled for calendar and printing in either house, the original shall be sent to the clerk of bills, who shall send the duplicate copy to the printer and return the original copy to the clerk, from whom he received it, on the day when the printed copies are distributed.

Approved, June 23, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 85.]

CHAPTER CCXXIX.

An Act concerning Investments by Savings Banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

What
investments
savings banks
may lawfully
make.

SECTION 1. Section 1800 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Savings banks may invest, not exceeding twenty per centum of their deposits and surplus, in notes secured by pledge of dividend-paying stocks or interest-bearing bonds as collateral security: not exceeding twenty-five per centum thereof, in notes secured by endorsement, guaranty, or joint and several obligation of two or more parties, residents of this state; and may invest also in the purchase of the authorized bonds of the United States; in the authorized bonds or interest-bearing obliga

tions of any of the New England states, or of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, Washington, California, Oregon, or the District of Columbia; in the authorized bonds of any incorporated city in the New England States, or of the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Syracuse, Utica, Troy, Rochester, and Buffalo, in the state of New York; Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania; Detroit, in the state of Michigan; Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, and Toledo, in the state of Ohio; Chicago, in the state of Illinois; Milwaukee, in the state of Wisconsin; St. Louis, in the state of Missouri; Louisville, in the state of Kentucky; Omaha, in the state of Nebraska; Newark, in the state of New Jersey; or in the purchase of the legally-authorized obligations of counties, cities, towns, boroughs, and school districts in this state; or in the stock of any bank or trust company in this state, or the stock of any bank in New York city, or Boston, Massachusetts; or in the authorized bonds of any other incorporated city of not less than twenty thousand inhabitants, located in any of the aforesaid states, as ascertained by the United States or state census made next preceding such investment, whose indebtedness upon its stocks and bonds, including the issue in which such investment is made, and its proportion of town and county debts, after deducting the amount of cash and negotiable securities in the sinking fund available for the payment of such indebtedness, does not exceed eight per centum of the valuation of property made for the assessment of taxes next preceding such investment; *provided*, said city has not defaulted payment of any of its debts within fifteen years next preceding the purchase of such investment; or in the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company whose road is located wholly or in part in any of the states hereinbefore mentioned, which has paid dividends of not less than four per centum per annum regularly on its entire capital stock for a period of not less than five years next previous to the purchase of the bonds; *provided*, said capital stock equals or exceeds in amount one-third of the entire authorized issue of said bonds; or in the consolidated bonds of any railroad company incorporated by this state and authorized to issue such bonds to retire the entire debt of said company; *provided*, said company has paid dividends as aforesaid; but this act shall not be held to authorize the purchase of bonds of any horse, electric, cable, or elevated railroad. All other investments shall be in loans secured by mortgage of unincumbered real estate in this state, worth double the amount of the loan secured thereon, *provided*, that the Stafford Savings Bank of the town of Stafford may loan on land located in the county of Hampden, in the state of Massachusetts, the Stonington Savings Bank of the town of Stonington may loan on land located in the county of Washington, in the state of Rhode Island, the Ridgefield Savings Bank of the town of Ridgefield may loan on land located in the county of Westchester, in the state of New York, and the Thompson Savings Bank of the town of Put-

Investments by
certain banks.

nam may loan on land located in the county of Providence, in the state of Rhode Island.

A trustee of the bank to be an appraiser in loans on land.

SEC. 2. Section 1801 of the general statutes is amended by inserting after the word "made" in line four the words, "one of whom shall be a trustee of the bank making the loan."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 23, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 162.]

CHAPTER CCXXX.

An Act concerning Removal of Corporators of Savings Banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Removal of savings bank corporator by vote.

Repeal.

SECTION 1. At the annual meeting of any savings bank when two-thirds of all the corporators of said bank are present, a corporator may be removed by a four-fifths vote of those present.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 23, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 257.]

CHAPTER CCXXXI.

An Act authorizing Cities and Other Municipalities to Establish Plants for the Manufacture of Gas and Electricity.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened :

Cities, towns, etc., may establish plants for manufacture of gas or electricity.

Preliminary vote, in cities.

SECTION 1. Any city, town, or borough may, under the limitations of this act, construct, purchase, lease, or establish, and maintain, within its limits, one or more plants for the manufacture and distribution of gas or electricity for furnishing light for municipal use, and for the use of such of its inhabitants as may require and pay for the same, as herein provided. Such plants may include suitable lands, structures, easements, water privileges, stations, gasometers, boilers, engines, dynamos, tools, machinery, pipes, conduits, poles, conductors, burners, lamps, and other apparatus and appliances for making, generating, distributing, and using gas or electricity for lighting purposes.

SEC. 2. No city shall exercise the authority conferred in section one, until a vote for that purpose shall have been passed by each branch of its city council, by a two-thirds vote, and received the approval of the mayor in each of two consecutive municipal years, and thereafter been ratified by a majority of the voters

voting thereon at the annual municipal election. When such vote has failed to secure ratification, no similar vote shall be submitted for ratification until after the expiration of one year thereafter.

SEC. 3. No town or borough shall exercise the authority conferred in section one until after a vote for that purpose shall have been passed by a two-thirds majority vote at each of two legal town or borough meetings, duly called for that purpose, of which meetings the second shall be called at an interval of not less than one year after the first. At such meetings such vote shall be taken by written or printed ballot, and by the use of the check-list. When such vote has failed of its passage, as hereinbefore provided, at any such meeting, no similar vote shall be taken until after the expiration of one year thereafter.

SEC. 4. Any city, town, or borough establishing or purchasing a plant within its limits, as provided by this act, or reconstructing, extending, or enlarging the same, as provided in section five, may pay for the same by an issue of bonds, payable in a term not exceeding thirty years, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum, which shall not be disposed of at less than par, but such bonds shall not be issued until a vote authorizing the same has been duly passed by the vote of the town or borough, or of the court of common council of the city. No indebtedness shall be incurred by any city or town or borough, in connection with such plant, except as aforesaid, and excepting further, that money may be borrowed temporarily to pay the running expenses thereof.

All receipts from the sale of gas or electricity shall be paid over to the treasurer of such city, town, or borough. The gross expenses of running such plant, and conducting such business of supplying gas or electricity, including interest on such bonds, and the requirements of the sinking fund, if such a fund shall have been provided for the payment of such bonds, shall be included in the appropriations made annually, or from time to time by such city, town, or borough, and shall be paid out of the treasury thereof.

SEC. 5. Any city, town, or borough owning a plant under the authority of this act, for the manufacture of gas or electricity, may reconstruct or enlarge the same, but no reconstruction or enlargement, beyond the ordinary and necessary maintenance, repair, or replacement thereof (except such increased appliances for the distribution of gas or electricity as may be necessary to furnish the same to new takers), shall be undertaken or made, except by vote as provided by section four, in case of the issue of bonds.

SEC. 6. The court of common council of any city, or the board of warden and burgesses of any borough, or any town, may provide by ordinances or by-laws for the equitable assessment upon the owner or occupant of any part or the whole of the cost of furnishing, laying, and maintaining upon the premises of such owner or occupant, pipes, conduits, conductors, or other appliances for the distribution of gas or electricity to such premises. Payment of such assessment shall not be obligatory, but shall be made a

condition precedent to the supply of gas or electricity to the occupants of such premises, and may be exacted before providing any such appliances for such distribution.

Manufacture and distribution of gas or electricity by municipalities.

SEC. 7. Any city, town, or borough having obtained a plant for the purpose, under the authority of this act, may manufacture, generate, and distribute gas or electricity for furnishing light for municipal purposes, or for the use of the inhabitants, under such regulations and conditions as it may establish, but no city, town, or borough shall be compelled to furnish gas or electricity to any person or corporation, except by order of the commissioners mentioned in the next section, after payment of any assessment provided for in section six. Any person or corporation aggrieved by the refusal of any city, town, or borough to supply gas or electricity, under the authority of this act, to furnish the same, may appeal to such commissioners, setting forth in said appeal what is asked of the city, town, or borough in such detail as the commissioners may require. If it appears that additional cost to the city, town, or borough in plant is likely to be necessary, the commissioners may require the city, town, or borough forthwith to cause to be made the assessments, if any, provided for in section six, upon the owners or occupants of the premises to which the gas or electricity applied for is required to be supplied, and the city, town, or borough shall at once comply with the request. The commissioners shall then hear all the parties interested, and judge whether, under the circumstances of the case, it is reasonable to require such city, town, or borough to furnish gas or electricity, in any manner covered by the claims in the appeal. In making their decision, they may take into consideration the extra cost to the city, town, or borough, with any other peculiar circumstances of the case, and whether, after the amount of all the other assessments shall be paid, the extra supply required can be furnished without incurring an expense beyond the appropriation for gas or electrical purposes for that year. Unless it should be made to appear that the expense cannot be so met, they may, if they find it reasonable, make an order in which they may define the amount, the quality, or manner and locality, and the times of supply of the gas or electricity to be supplied, and may require the city, town, or borough to furnish the same to the party applying, as directed in the order, and the city, town, or borough shall, without delay, after the payment of the assessments, comply with the order. Any order or request made to any city under this section, shall be transmitted to the mayor, and to any town shall be transmitted to the selectmen, and to any borough to the warden of the borough. The superior court shall have jurisdiction in equity to enforce compliance with any order or request made under this section, by appropriate process.

Board of gas and electrical commissioners.

SEC. 8. Whenever any city, town, or borough shall obtain a plant as provided in section one, a commission shall be appointed, as hereinafter provided, to be known as the Board of Gas Commissioners, Board of Electrical Commissioners, or Board of Gas and Electrical Commissioners, according as a plant for one or

both may be under their charge, to whom shall be intrusted, subject to any ordinances or by-laws established by any court of common council of any city, or by any board of warden and burgesses of any borough, or by any town, the operation, control, management, and repair of, the manufacture, generation, and distribution of gas and electricity thereby, including the purchase of supplies, the hiring and discharge of employes, and of a suitable clerk and superintendent, and all the business relating to such manufacture, generation, and distribution, to the methods, amounts, times, prices, and quality of supply to each person and corporation, the collection of bills, the keeping of accounts, and the custody of money received for gas or electricity, or otherwise, and the payment of bills incurred in said business.

Said commission shall consist of three citizens of such city, or town, or borough not holding other official positions in such city, town, or borough, who shall be appointed by the court of common council of such city, or by the selectmen of such town, or by the court of warden and burgesses of such borough, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, and thereafter annually one commissioner shall be appointed to serve for three years. ^{How constituted.}

Before entering upon the duties of their office, they shall each ^{Their duty.} give bonds to the city, town, or borough for the faithful performance of their duties, in such sum and form and with such sureties as the mayor or selectmen or court of warden and burgesses shall approve. They shall, on the first day of September of each year, render to the court of common council of a city, or to the board of selectmen of a town, or court of warden and burgesses of a borough, a detailed statement of their doings and of the business and financial matters in their charge. They shall also at any time required by the court of common council of a city, or the selectmen of a town, or court of warden and burgesses of a borough, make to them a statement of their doings, business, receipts, disbursements, balances, and of the indebtedness of the city, town, or borough in their department in the detail required, and they shall pay over to the treasurer of the city, town, or borough, all moneys collected in their department.

SEC. 9. The books and accounts pertaining to the business ^{Accounts, how kept.} authorized by this act, shall be kept in a form to be prescribed by the board of commissioners herein provided for, and the accounts shall be closed on the last day of July in each year, so that a balance sheet of that date can be taken therefrom, and included in the report of such board, as provided in section eight of this act, which report shall further contain an account of the financial condition of said business, the amount of indebtedness authorized or existing on account thereof, and a list of the salaried officers employed in said business, and the amount of salary paid to each, and shall be accompanied with a statement to be signed and sworn to by the clerk and superintendent mentioned in the previous section, of the income and expenses of said business, in such detail as the board of commissioners may require. The mayor of a city, or selectmen of a town, or court of warden and

burgesses of a borough may direct any additional returns to be made by said board of commissioners, or by said superintendent and clerk, at such times and in such detail as they shall order.

Price charged
for gas or
electricity.

SEC. 10. The price to be charged to persons or corporations for gas or electricity shall be fixed, and shall not be changed oftener than once in three months. Any change shall take effect on the first day of the month, and the new price adopted shall, before the change shall take effect, be advertised at least one month in some newspaper published in the city, town, or borough where the plant is, and if none shall be published therein, then in some newspaper published in the county where the plant is. Such price shall not be fixed on a basis of less than a net profit per year of five per centum on the cost of the investment in plant made by the city, town, or borough, and also depreciation of the plant at not less than five per centum per annum of its cost, and the price shall not be greater than shall allow a net profit of eight per centum per annum to the city or borough on such cost. In fixing such basis on which to establish the price to be charged to persons and corporations, the gas and electricity used by the city, town, or borough, shall be charged to it at cost.

Deposit may be
required from
taker or user.

A sufficient deposit to cover the payment for gas or electricity for three months may be required in advance from any taker, and the supply may be shut off from any premises until all arrearages for gas or electricity furnished thereon shall be paid. After three months' default in payment of such arrearages, all appliances for distribution on such premises belonging to the city, town, or borough, may be removed, and after such removal shall not be restored, except on payment of all such arrearages, and a sufficient sum to cover all expenses incurred by the removal and restoration, with any penalty which the city, town, or borough may impose in such cases.

Municipal
ordinances.

SEC. 11. If any city, town, or borough shall operate a plant under this act, the court of common council of such city, or the board of warden and burgesses of such borough, or such town, may pass ordinances or by-laws imposing penalties not exceeding fifty dollars, to protect its plant, control its use, prevent accidents from gas or electricity supplied by such city, town, or borough, and govern customers in their use thereof.

Purchase by
city, etc., of
plant owned by
a corporation.

SEC. 12. When any city, town, or borough shall decide, as herein provided, to establish a plant, and any corporation incorporated by the general assembly, for the purpose of furnishing gas or electric light, heat, or power, shall at the time of the first vote required for such decision, be engaged in the business of making, generating, or distributing gas or electricity, for sale for lighting purposes to consumers in such city, town, or borough, such city, town, or borough shall, if such corporation shall elect to sell and comply with this act, before establishing its plant, purchase of such corporation, such portion of its plant for gas, and property suitable and used for such business or in connection therewith, if the city, town, or borough shall have decided to establish a gas plant, or of its plant for electric lighting, and property

suitable and used for such business or in connection therewith if such city, town, or borough shall have decided to establish an electric lighting plant, as shall have at the time of the first vote, been engaged in or acquired for such business. If, in any such city, town, or borough, a single corporation owns or operates both a gas plant and an electric plant, such purchase shall include both of such plants.

For the purposes of this act, such city, town, or borough is hereby authorized to purchase such gas plant, or electric plant, or both, whether the same be located within or without the limits of such city, town, or borough, providing such plant is being used for the purpose of making, generating, or distributing gas or electricity for sale for lighting purposes in such city, town, or borough.

When a portion only of the gas or electric plant of any corporation would under the next preceding provision, be included in a purchase by any city, town, or borough, such city, town, or borough shall, at the election of the owner or owners of such plant, similarly purchase all of such plant, instead of only the portion thereof employed as aforesaid in such business, for the benefit of consumers in such city, town, or borough. In case such city, town, or borough shall believe the election of the owner of such plant last above provided for to be unreasonable, such city, town, or borough may within thirty days after such election is communicated to such city, town, or borough, petition the superior court for the county in which such city, town or borough is located for relief, and such court may, upon due hearing, if it shall find such election unreasonable, modify such election and make such orders in the premises as it may deem reasonable, and such city, town or borough shall comply with such orders before establishing its plant for electric or gas lighting under the provisions of this act.

And such city, town, or borough, upon such a purchase hereunder of the whole of any such existing plant, may thereafter continue to employ such remaining portion thereof, then used for the benefit of consumers, without such city, town, or borough, for its former uses and purposes, under the same powers, rights, and liabilities with respect thereto, as its previous owner enjoyed and was subject to.

The price to be paid for such plant, whether gas or electric, or both, shall be its fair market value for the purposes of its use (no portion of such plant to be estimated, however, at less than its fair market value for any other purpose), including as an element of value, the earning capacity of such plant, based upon the actual earnings being derived from such use, at the time of the final vote of said city, town, or borough to establish a plant, and also including the market value of any other locations or similar rights acquired by the owners of such plant or plants, with the intention of using the same in connection with such plant or plants, less the amount of any mortgage or other incumbrance or lien to which the plant or plants so purchased or any part thereof, may be subject at the time of the transfer of title; but such city, town, or borough may require that such plant or property shall

Whether within
or without its
limits.

When
municipality
wants only a
portion of the
plant.

Remaining
portion, how
employed.

Value of plant,
how
determined.

be transferred to it free and clear of any mortgage or lien, unless said superior court, through its special commissioner as hereinafter provided, shall otherwise determine.

When any capital has been paid in, in property instead of cash, the valuation placed upon such property, in estimating it as paid in capital, shall not be conclusive, in estimating its value under the foregoing provisions, but may be disputed by the city, town, or borough, and if shown to have been excessive, may be reduced by the authority fixing the price of the plant and property as hereinafter provided. No city, town, or borough shall be obliged by this section to buy any apparatus, or appliances covered by letters patent of the United States, or embodying a patentable invention, unless the complete right to use the same and all other apparatus and appliances necessary for such use, shall be assigned or granted to such city, town, or borough at a cost as low as the cost of such right would be to the corporation whose plant is purchased.

Corporation
desiring to -
compel city,
etc., to purchase
its plant.

SEC. 13. Any corporation desiring to enforce the obligation of any city, town, or borough, under this act, to purchase any property shall file with the clerk of said city, town, or borough, within thirty days after the passage of the final vote, whereby said city, town, or borough shall have decided to establish a plant, a detailed schedule, describing such property, and stating the terms of sale proposed.

If the parties fail to agree as to what shall be sold, or what the terms of sale or delivery shall be, either party may, after thirty days after filing the schedule, apply by petition to the superior court for the county in which such plant is located, or to any judge thereof in vacation, setting forth the facts, and praying an adjudication between the parties, and thereafter such court or judge shall, after notice and hearing, appoint a special commission of one or three persons who shall give the parties an opportunity to be heard, and shall thereafter adjudicate whether the property contained in said schedule, real or personal, including rights and easements, properly belongs to such plant, and should be sold by the one and purchased by the other, and what the time, price, and other conditions of sale and delivery thereof shall be. Such commission shall report its doings to the superior court for the county in which the plant is located for confirmation by said court.

Remonstrance
to acceptance
of report.

SEC. 14. Any party aggrieved by the doings of the commission may, within fourteen days after its report has been filed with the clerk of said superior court, or such longer time as such court may allow, file a remonstrance to said report, and such court shall hear the questions arising on such remonstrance, and if the matters of the remonstrance are found true and sufficient, such court may set aside the report in whole or in part, as the justice of the case may require, and appoint another special commission to rehear the case, in whole or in part, as the justice of the case may require, who shall make report of its doings in the premises to said superior court, which will be subject to remonstrance in like manner as the original report, and in case such remonstrance is sustained, the court shall likewise send the case to another

commission for action, and like proceedings shall be had, until the report of such commission or commissioners, covering all the questions involved, shall have been confirmed by the said superior court.

An appeal may be taken from the decision of said superior court, confirming the report of the commission, to the supreme court of errors in the same manner in which appeals are usually taken, and with like effect. If such supreme court of errors shall reverse the judgment of the superior court, thereupon the superior court shall appoint another commission to hear and determine the questions arising in the case. This report shall be subject to remonstrance, confirmation, and appeal, and such proceedings shall continue to be had in said case until all the questions arising thereunder are fully heard and determined according to law. The superior court shall have jurisdiction in equity to compel compliance with the final decree of said court, and may also issue and enforce such interlocutory decrees and orders as justice may require.

SEC. 15. Whenever the existing gas plant or electric plant of any person or corporation shall have been acquired by any city, town, or borough, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the powers and rights of such person or corporation in relation to the manufacture and distribution of gas or electricity, respectively, for lighting purposes to consumers within the limits of said city, town, or borough shall, from and after the date of such acquirement, cease and determine.

Acquisition of plant by city, etc., extinguishes right of former owner.

SEC. 16. Any city, town, or borough owning or operating a plant or plants for the manufacture and distribution of gas or electricity for furnishing light, under this act, shall be responsible for any injury or damage to persons or property, happening or arising by reason of the maintenance or operation of the same, in the same manner and to the same extent as though the same were owned and operated by the individual or by a private corporation.

Damages by reason of operating plant.

SEC. 17. All general laws of the state, and all ordinances or by-laws of any city, town, or borough availing itself of the provisions of this act, relative to the manufacture, use, generation, or distribution of gas or electricity, or the quality thereof, or the plant and appliances therefor, shall apply to such city, town, or borough, so far as the same may be applicable and not inconsistent with this act, as the same are applied to persons and corporations engaged in making, generating, or distributing gas or electricity therein.

Applicability of general laws, etc.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 23, 1893.

[House Bill No. 538.]

CHAPTER CCXXXII.

An Act relating to Military Equipments for the Governor's Guard.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Governor's
guard, how
supplied with
arms, etc.

That the quartermaster-general is hereby directed to issue to the several companies of the Governor's guard such arms, equipments, ammunition, and uniforms as the commanding officer of each company may make requisition for, *provided*, such requisition is approved by the governor, and the cost of such supplies shall be paid by the comptroller.

Approved, June 23, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 114.]

CHAPTER CCXXXIII.

An Act relating to the Reporter of Judicial Decisions.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Allowance to
state reporter.

There shall be allowed to the reporter of judicial decisions, for his expenses in attending the sessions of the supreme court and the meetings of the judges, the sum of five hundred dollars annually, to be paid quarterly by the treasurer.

Approved, June 23, 1893.

[House Bill No. 531.]

CHAPTER CCXXXIV.

An Act concerning Standard Weights and Measures.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Standard
weights and
measures to be
kept by the
treasurer.

SECTION 1. Section 3974 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The set of weights and measures adopted as standards under the resolution of the congress of the United States, passed June 1, 1836, and sent to this state, shall be the standard of weights and measures of this state, and be kept in the custody of the treasurer, at his office, and he shall cause to be tried by such standards, all such weights and measures as shall be presented to him to be tried, and stamp such as shall be found true with the capital letters S. C.

SEC. 2. Section 3975 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The treasurer of each county shall constantly keep and preserve in good order such similar weights and measures that have been tried and sealed by said standard, as are now owned and kept by the several counties; and for any neglect to keep any of said weights or measures shall forfeit to the county seventeen dollars for every three months of such neglect, to be recovered by suit instituted by the state's attorney for such county; and he shall cause to be tried by the county standard all such weights and measures as shall, according to the provisions of this chapter, be presented to him to be tried, and stamp such as shall be found true with the capital letter C, and also with the letter which begins the name of the county.

Approved, June 23, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 255.]

CHAPTER CCXXXV.

An Act concerning the Indexing of Public Statutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Chapter CXLII of the public acts of 1893 is hereby amended by striking out in the first line thereof the word "governor" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "secretary," and by striking out the words "immediately after the adjournment of" and by inserting in lieu thereof the word "at."

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 27, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 66 et al.]

CHAPTER CCXXXVI.

An Act validating Certain Omissions and Irregularities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. In all cases where the assessors of any town have neglected to give legal notice, requiring all persons therein liable to pay taxes to bring in written or printed lists of the taxable property belonging to them, as required by law; and in all cases in which the assessors have received, before the first day of November in any year, the list of any person not sworn to, or have since that date in any year received the list of any person duly sworn to, and have in such cases neglected to fill out a list of the property of any such person liable to taxation, and to add thereto ten per centum of the valuation thereof; and in all cases

in which the assessors of any town have added to the list of any person making a sworn list of any property owned by him and liable to taxation in said town, without legally notifying him thereof; and in all cases in which house lots have not been assessed and set in lists separately as land; and in all cases in which the assessors have not signed any assessment list or have not signed the assessment lists of their respective towns collectively, but have signed the same individually for districts or societies in said towns; and in all cases in which the assessors have omitted to arrange the assessment lists of their towns in alphabetical order, or to lodge the same in the town clerk's office on or before the fifteenth day of December in any year, or at all; and in all cases in which the assessors have omitted to fill out a list for any person who has neglected or refused to return his list, as provided by law; and in all cases in which the assessors have made an incorrect abstract of the assessment lists; and in all cases in which the assessors have omitted to compare, sign, return, date, or make oath to an abstract of the assessment list of their respective towns, or have omitted from said abstract the poll or part of the list of any person; and in all cases in which the assessors or board of relief have not taken the oath required by law; or given legal notice of the times and places of their meetings as required by law; and in all cases in which any board of relief has added to the list of any person any item of taxable property, actually owned by him without giving the notice required by law; and in all cases in which any board of relief has increased the list of any person, or has added to the assessment list the name of any person without giving such person notice thereof; and the amount of said list is not in fact excessive or unjust; and in all cases where the board of relief has added to the assessment list in the name of any person or corporation any amount in general terms or otherwise, and such person or corporation is liable to taxation upon any property equal to the amount of such addition; and in all cases in which the board of relief has added to the assessment list the name of any person liable to pay a poll tax; and in all cases in which the board of relief or any of its members have omitted to sign any assessment list or abstract thereof after the same shall have been examined and corrected by said board of relief; and in all cases in which the town clerk of any town has not transmitted to the comptroller an abstract of the lists of such town by the first day of May in each year; and in all cases in which the taxable property of any person liable to pay taxes has been omitted in the assessment list of any community, such assessment lists and the votes imposing taxes thereon shall not for any of such causes be adjudged void or defective, but the same are hereby ratified and confirmed and made valid and binding upon the town or community wherein the same were made, and all assessment lists in which any clerical omission or mistake has been made, may at any time be corrected by the assessors or board of relief; and all taxes which have been or shall hereafter be laid and imposed according

Of boards of relief.

Of town clerks.

to the assessment lists specified in this section may be levied and collected.

SEC. 2. In all cases in which a rate bill heretofore made out Rate bills. for the collection of any tax of any community has not been made under the hands of the proper authority according to law; and in all cases in which the selectmen of any town have made their rate bill from the assessment list made out and corrected by the assessors and board of relief and lodged in the town clerk's office, and have disregarded any illegal alterations in such list made after said list and abstract were so completed and lodged in the town clerk's office as aforesaid; and in all cases in which the warrant for the collection of a tax has not been signed and attached to any rate bill by a justice of the peace; and in all cases in which any mistake, irregularity, or omission of any kind has occurred in any of the steps preparatory to the issuing of a rate bill for any tax, or in the preparation or issuing of such rate bill, or in the warrant for the collection thereof, which mistake, irregularity, or omission is not shown by the taxpayer to have made his tax materially greater than it would have been had such mistake, irregularity, or omission not occurred, such rate bill or warrant shall be as legal and valid as if no such irregularities had existed, and all obligations or securities of any kind given by any collector of taxes for the collection or payment of such taxes, or for the faithful performance of his duties shall be legal and binding.

SEC. 3. All official acts heretofore done by any justice of the peace, notary public, or commissioner of the superior court after the termination of his term of office or without his jurisdiction, if Acts of notary, etc., his term expired. otherwise legal, are hereby validated and confirmed.

SEC. 4. In all cases where an executor or administrator has sold real estate belonging to the estate of which he was executor or administrator under an order of the probate court, and has received consideration therefor and given a deed thereof, as such executor or administrator, but has failed to comply in all respects with said order of such probate court, if after hearing on due notice such probate court shall approve said sale, all such deeds are hereby validated, ratified, and confirmed to the same extent as if no such irregularity existed. Sale of real estate by executor, etc., irregularly.

SEC. 5. Any conveyance for good consideration of her real estate in this state heretofore made and acknowledged in due form and duly recorded, by a married woman living in this state separate from her husband, he being at the time of said conveyance a non-resident of this state, and when the wife has survived the husband, is hereby validated, ratified, and confirmed; *provided, however,* that this section shall not apply to any conveyance made, as aforesaid, if the wife subsequently to the execution of a conveyance separate from her husband shall, jointly with her husband, have executed a conveyance of the same property for a good consideration. Conveyance by married woman apart from her husband.

SEC. 6. In any case in which a private corporation, chartered or incorporated under the laws of this state, has, within two years after being chartered, organized under its charter, and which Omission to file certificate by private corporation.

prior to the approval of this act has filed a certificate of organization in the office of the secretary of this state as required by law, but not within two years from the date of approval of its charter as required by statute, the charter of such corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be void, but is hereby ratified, validated, and confirmed, and all acts of such corporation done under, and in pursuance of, or by authority of such charter are hereby validated and confirmed, and declared to be as binding as if said certificate of organization had been filed within the time prescribed.

Acknowledgments in New Jersey.

SEC. 7. All deeds heretofore made for the conveyance of real estate in Connecticut and otherwise valid except that the acknowledgment of the same was taken in the state of New Jersey before a notary public, are hereby declared valid and complete conveyances under the statutes.

Notarial acts without seal.

SEC. 8. All acknowledgments and certificates of the administration of oaths heretofore signed by notaries public without affixing their official seal shall not for that reason be invalidated.

Choice of jurors.

SEC. 9. All jurors chosen by the proper authority shall be legally constituted jurors, even if legal notice of the meeting of such authority was not given by the town clerk of the town in which such jurors were chosen.

Minor notary.

SEC. 10. All acts done by any person holding a commission as notary public who at the time of such act was a minor, if otherwise legal, are hereby validated and confirmed.

Borough assessment lists.

SEC. 11. In all cases where the assessment lists of any borough have not been completed within the time prescribed by law, and in all cases where the board of relief in any borough has neglected to perform its duties, such assessment lists are hereby validated and confirmed, and rate bills and warrants made out and issued in the manner provided by law for the collection of taxes based on such assessment lists shall be of full legal force, and all taxes which have been or shall hereafter be laid and imposed according to such assessment lists may be levied and collected.

Election of justice.

SEC. 12. At any town or electors' meeting heretofore held, the election of any justice of the peace shall not be invalid because of failure to warn such meeting according to law, or to properly specify the objects thereof, or on account of the date upon which said meeting was held, or because any candidate for said office acted as moderator, boxtender, or in any other official capacity at said electors' meeting, or because said justice of the peace neglected and failed to take the oath of office within the thirty days prescribed by law; but any and all such elections shall be valid and binding as though such warning had been given and was in all respects legal and a sufficient warning of all things done at such meeting, and as though said meeting had been held upon the date prescribed by law. All official acts, otherwise legal, done by the persons so elected are hereby validated, ratified, and confirmed.

Town meetings defectively warned.

SEC. 13. The action of any town meeting heretofore held is hereby validated and confirmed, notwithstanding the failure of the

warning of such meeting to give the proper notice of the time and place of holding the same.

SEC. 14. All deeds and conveyances of any real estate heretofore made by a married woman directly to her husband are hereby validated and confirmed; and all deeds and conveyances of real estate heretofore made by a married woman without the joinder of her husband are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Deed by
married
woman.

SEC. 15. All taxes heretofore voted to be laid on the taxable property in the Sharon Fire District in the town of Sharon are hereby ratified and confirmed, notwithstanding any omission in the giving of notice of the meeting at which such taxes were laid, or in the notice of the collector of the times and places for receiving such taxes, or in making the grand list or in the warrants of the collector or rate bills in said district.

Taxes, Sharon
Fire District.

SEC. 16. The election of J. Raymond Warren as judge of probate for the district of Lyme, at the election held at Lyme, November 8, 1892, is hereby validated and confirmed.

Probate judge,
Lyme.

SEC. 17. The election of Joseph-E. Leonard of Griswold as justice of the peace at the election held at the town of Griswold, November 8, 1892, is hereby validated and confirmed.

A justice in
Griswold.

SEC. 18. All returns and acts of the committee of every district formed from parts of two or more towns are hereby validated and confirmed, notwithstanding that such committee have neglected to make returns to the school visitors of each of said towns.

School district
returns.

SEC. 19. Private corporations which have been organized and are acting under charters granted by the general assembly of this state, or which have accepted amendments to their charters, or private corporations heretofore chartered which have failed to perfect their organization and have failed to file a certificate of organization or of acceptance of such amendments within the time prescribed by law, or have failed to accept amendments to its charter, and have failed to file an attested copy of such acceptance as required by section 1119 of the general statutes, may perfect such organization and file such certificate on or before October 1, 1893, and the charters of such corporation shall not for the reason that such organization has not been perfected or such certificate has not been filed be deemed void, but are hereby ratified, validated, and confirmed, and all acts of said corporation done under and in pursuance of or by authority of such charters are hereby validated and confirmed and declared to be as binding as if organization had been perfected and certificates of organization had been filed within the time prescribed.

Private
corporations.

Approved, June 29, 1893.

[House Bill No. 103.]

CHAPTER CCXXXVII.

An Act concerning the Manufacture and Sale of Electricity.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Manufacture of
electricity for
lighting or
power.

SECTION 1. No person or corporation, unless acting under the authority of the general assembly of this state, shall, in any city or town of this state, manufacture for sale any electricity for purposes of lighting or power; but this section shall not prevent such manufacture for the purposes of the business, or for the use of the manufacturer, or for the sale thereof to his tenants in the same premises where it is manufactured.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to any city or town whose population is less than fifteen thousand.

Approved, June 29, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 38.]

CHAPTER CCXXXVIII.

An Act relating to the School Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Distribution of
school fund
income not to
be less than
seventy-five
cen a per
capita.

Whenever, on the first day of March, in each year hereafter, it shall be found, by reason of increase of the number of children in this state between the ages of four and sixteen according to the enumeration as provided by law, or for any other cause, that the amount of the income received by the commissioner of the school fund from said fund shall not be sufficient to make a distribution, as provided by law, of not less than seventy-five cents for each of said children, according to said enumeration, it shall be the duty of the comptroller, upon the written request of the commissioner of the school fund, to draw his order on the treasurer in favor of said commissioner of the school fund, for such sum as will, with the income derived from said school fund, be sufficient to make a distribution in each year, as provided by law, of not less than seventy-five cents for each child, according to the enumeration of the preceding year, which amount shall be credited to the income of the school fund, for the purposes of said distribution, and a receipt therefor shall be given to the treasurer by said commissioner of the school fund.

Approved, June 29, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 201.]

CHAPTER CCXXXIX.

An Act concerning The Hartford Bridge.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The highways across the Connecticut river at Hartford, where the present bridges now are, as laid out and established in accordance with the provisions of Chapter CXXVI of the public acts of 1887, together with said bridges and the causeways and approaches appurtenant to and connected therewith, shall hereafter be maintained by the state of Connecticut at its expense. Hartford bridge to be maintained by the state.

SEC. 2. The governor, at the present session of the general assembly, shall appoint three commissioners, with the consent of the senate, one for the term of two years, one for the term of four years, and one for the term of six years, who shall constitute a board for the care, maintenance, and control of said highways and bridges, and upon the expiration of their several terms of office their successors shall be appointed in like manner for the term of six years from the time of appointment, and the expense of repairing and maintaining said highways and bridges shall be incurred by said board of commissioners on behalf of the state, and shall be reported by said board, from time to time, to the comptroller of the state, who shall audit all bills for the same and draw his order, or orders, for the payment thereof on the treasurer of this state, by whom said orders shall be paid from the state treasury. Commissioners and their duty.

SEC. 3. All causeways and other real estate used in connection with said bridges, or for the maintenance and protection of said causeways, shall be considered to be, under the provisions of this act, as appurtenant to said bridges and the highways across the same. Causeways connected with bridge.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Repeal.

Approved, June 29, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 259.]

CHAPTER CCXL.

An Act concerning Returns of Street Railway Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The additional printing, office and incidental expenses of the railroad commissioners imposed upon them by an act concerning street railways (public acts of 1893, Chapter CLXIX) passed at this session of the general assembly, the amount to be determined by the comptroller, shall be paid monthly from the treasury, and Street railway companies to bear proportion of expense of railroad commissioners' office.

in July in each year, the whole amount so paid during the year ending the fourth day of July shall be apportioned by the comptroller among the several street railway companies, in proportion to the length of the tracks of their respective railways, and each company and the trustees, assignees, lessees or other parties operating any such railway shall pay the treasurer their proportion of such amount.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 544.]

CHAPTER CCXLI.

An Act concerning Insane Paupers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Support of
non-resident
insane pauper.

SECTION 1. Any insane pauper, not a resident of any town in this state, may be committed by the governor to any suitable place of detention, upon the presentation of a certificate signed by a reputable physician that he has found upon examination that such pauper is insane, which certificate shall be sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths. The support of paupers committed under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the state, the same not to exceed three dollars a week for each person so committed.

When this act
takes effect.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 547.]

CHAPTER CCXLII.

An Act concerning Education of the Blind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

When Chapter
CLVI takes
effect.

Chapter CLVI of the public acts passed at this session of the general assembly, concerning the education of the blind, shall take effect upon the date of the approval of this act, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 546.]

CHAPTER CCXLIII.

An Act concerning the Firemen's Relief Fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Percentage of
license money
to be paid New
Haven police
department
reserve fund
and firemen's
relief fund.

SECTION 1. Section 3056 of the general statutes, as amended by Chapter CLII of the public acts of 1889, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the words "and also, except that said county commissioners of New Haven county shall reserve five per centum from such payment to the treasurer of the town of

New Haven, and pay said reserved sum to the treasurer of the firemen's relief fund of the New Haven fire department of the city of New Haven," so that said section as amended shall read as follows: The county commissioners of the several counties shall pay to the treasurers of the several towns in their respective counties, on the first day of each month, all moneys received for licenses from persons licensed in the said several towns during the month preceding, less the five per centum ordered by the preceding section, to be paid to the treasurer of said county, except that the county commissioners of New Haven county shall reserve five per centum from such payment to the treasurer of the town of New Haven, and pay said reserved sum to the treasurer of the reserve fund of the New Haven police department of the city of New Haven; and also except that said county commissioners of New Haven county shall reserve five per centum from such payment to the treasurer of the town of New Haven, and pay said reserved sum to the treasurer of the firemen's relief fund of the New Haven fire department of the city of New Haven.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bills Nos. 69, 104, 328, and 329.]

CHAPTER CCXLIV.

An Act concerning Crossings of Highways by Railroads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section seven of Chapter CCXX of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of railroad companies to maintain and keep in repair all structures heretofore or hereafter erected over their tracks at any highway crossing, and the approaches to the crossings when the same are made with plank surface, and also to keep in repair the surface of the highway, including the planking or other surface material of the highway upon such structure, and it shall be the duty of the municipality where such bridge or bridges are located to notify any agent of the railroad company owning such bridge or bridges or structure of any defect in the same, and such notice shall be in writing.

Bridges over railway tracks at highway crossings, etc., how maintained.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

To be sworn.	SEC. 2. Before entering on the discharge of his duties, each county officer shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.
Their duty and power.	SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said county health officer to cause the execution of the laws relating to public health, and the prevention and abatement of nuisances dangerous to public health, and of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics, and to co-operate with and supervise the workings of the boards of health and health officers within his county; and he shall have all the powers of a grand juror in each of the several towns within his county, in matters concerning prosecutions for violations of the laws concerning contagious diseases and public health, nuisances injurious to health or life, and violation of the by-laws or ordinances relating to public health and contagious diseases, and for the prevention or removal of nuisances dangerous to public health, adopted by any incorporated city or borough or any town, and for violation of the laws relating to the registration of vital statistics.
Record and report.	SEC. 4. Said county health officer shall keep a full record of his doings and shall annually, in the month of June, make a report of his doings to the state board of health.
Compensation.	SEC. 5. Said county health officer shall receive for his services ten dollars per day when actually employed in the discharge of his duties and necessary expenses, which shall be paid to him quarterly by the comptroller.
Removal from office.	SEC. 6. Said county health officer may be removed at any time by any judge of the superior court. Such county health officer, as soon after his qualification as may be, shall by a writing under his hand appoint for each town some discreet person, learned in medical and sanitary science, to be health officer for said town, except in such towns containing incorporated cities or boroughs whose limits are co-terminous with the limits of said town in which there exists under and by virtue of a charter a board of health or health officer or committee. In each town, except in towns having an incorporated city or borough within its limits, said town health officers shall have and exercise all the powers and duties now by law vested in and imposed upon town boards of health or health officers or committees; and in towns within which there exists a city or borough the limits of which are not co-terminous with the limits of such town and where by charter such city or borough is empowered to appoint a health committee, health officer, or board of health, such town health officer shall exercise the powers and duties of his said office only in such part of said town as is outside the limits of said city or borough.
Town health officers.	
Their official tenure.	SEC. 7. The town health officers first appointed, shall, in each county, be numerically divided in such impartial manner as the county health officer may elect, into four classes as nearly equal as may be, and the first class shall hold office from the date of their appointment and until one year from the first Monday in October, 1893; the second class from the date of their appointment and until two years from the first Monday in October, 1893; the third class from the date of their appointment and until three

years from the first Monday in October, 1893; and the fourth class from the date of their appointment and until four years from the first Monday in October, 1893. Thereafter, each town health officer shall hold his office for four years from and after the first Monday in October, and until his successor is appointed and sworn, unless sooner removed.

SEC. 8. Said town health officer shall annually, on the first Monday of October, make report of his doings to the town in which he is appointed, which report shall be published with other town reports, and he shall cause a duplicate of such report to be filed with the county health officer and with the state board of health. Said town health officer shall be paid by the treasurer of the town in which he has exercised the duties of his office, not less than three dollars for each day of actual service, with his necessary expenses, on the approval of his bill by the county health officer.

To make report.

Compensation.

SEC. 9. All appointments of town health officers shall be filed with the secretary of the state board of health, and each town health officer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

Appointment to be filed.

SEC. 10. Any town health officer may be removed from office by the county health officer, and in case any vacancy arises from any cause, said county health officer shall appoint some discreet person, learned in medical and sanitary science, to fill the unexpired term.

Removal from office and filling of vacancy.

SEC. 11. In case any person shall be aggrieved by any order issued by or made by any health officer, he may, within forty-eight hours after the making of such order, appeal to the county health officer, who shall, thereupon, immediately notify the authority from whose order the appeal is taken, and examine into the merits of such case, and may vacate, modify, or affirm such order of such health officer; and said county health officer in case any such order, or a law of this state, or any city, town, or borough by-law or ordinance concerning the public health or the prevention of nuisances injurious to the public health or relating to the registration of vital statistics be violated, may commence and prosecute to effect in any court of competent jurisdiction an action in the name of this state to restrain any person from the violation of any such order, law, by-law, or ordinance.

Appeal from order of town health officer.

County health officer may prosecute.

SEC. 12. Sections 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591 of the general statutes are hereby repealed. Whenever any statute reads "town board of health" or "town health committee," the same is hereby changed and amended to read "town health officers." All town boards of health shall be abolished when this act takes effect.

Town health officers take the place of town boards of health.

SEC. 13. In the event of a vacancy in the office of health officer for any county, absence, inability, or disqualification, the health officer of an adjoining county, to be designated by the governor, may act until a county health officer is duly appointed, and shall possess all the powers of such county health officer, and shall file a record of his doings with the succeeding health officer of such county.

Temporary vacancy in office of county health officer.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 537.]

CHAPTER CCXLIX.

An Act concerning Intoxicating Liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Pharmacist not
to sell liquor to
be drunk on
the premises.
Penalty.

SECTION 1. No pharmacist shall be licensed to sell spirituous or intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises.

SEC. 2. Every pharmacist who shall sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises shall upon conviction forfeit both his druggist license for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and also his pharmacy license, and pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 540.]

CHAPTER CCL.

An Act concerning the Obstruction of Highways by Railroad Trains.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Penalty for
obstructing
street by cars,
etc., at railroad
crossings.

Section 2692 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person traveling upon any public street or highway, which is crossed by a railroad, who shall be obstructed or prevented from crossing such railroad for a longer time than five minutes, by reason of trains, cars, or locomotives standing upon or across such street or highway, may recover ten dollars and costs from the corporation owning or operating said railroad; *provided*, suit is brought within thirty days after the date of such obstruction.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 545.]

CHAPTER CCLI.

An Act concerning Game Wardens.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Fee of game
warden where
conviction is
had.

In all prosecutions relating to the laws for the preservation of game, the game warden, deputy game warden, special detective, or other officer making the arrest, shall be entitled to a fee of ten

dollars in each and every case where conviction is had, which shall be taxed by the court as costs in the case against the defendant; and said game warden, deputy game warden, special detective or other officer shall be paid said sum and one half of the fine or fines imposed; *provided*, that the court taxing the costs in any additional cases shall do so only as justice may require.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 7.]

CHAPTER CCLII.

An Act concerning Grade Crossings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The sums of money assessed by any orders of the railroad commissioners, or the superior court, upon appeal from such orders, against any town or city in this state, where the applications were brought by the directors of any railroad company since May 1, 1885, for the removal of grade crossings in the cases of highways which were in existence before the construction of the railroad, shall be reimbursed by the state to such towns or cities. Towns or cities entitled to reimbursement under the provisions of this act, shall present their claims to the comptroller, and proofs and proper certificates to his satisfaction from the board of railroad commissioners; and the comptroller shall thereupon draw his order on the treasurer in favor of such towns or cities respectively, for the amounts to which he shall find the towns or cities to be entitled under the provisions of this act.

Towns or cities to be reimbursed for assessments for removal of grade crossings.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 125.]

CHAPTER CCLIII.

An Act concerning the Measure of Charcoal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The standard measure of charcoal shall be two thousand seven hundred and forty-eight cubic inches for each and every bushel thereof, and, when sold by weight, a bushel shall be twenty pounds when commercially dry.

Measure of charcoal.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 257.]

CHAPTER CCLIV.

An Act concerning Game.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Chinese
pheasants
protected.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall buy, sell, expose for sale, or have in his possession for any purpose, or who shall hunt, pursue, kill, destroy, or attempt to kill any Mongolian or Chinese pheasants for the period of three years from the first day of October, 1893, or who shall remove from the nest of any such bird any egg of such bird, or shall buy, sell, or have in his possession any such egg, or shall wilfully destroy the nest of such bird, or shall with trap, snare, or net, take, or attempt to trap, snare, net, or take any such bird, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars; *provided*, that no person shall be imprisoned more than thirty days for failure to pay any fine imposed under the provisions of this section.

Separate
offenses.

SEC. 2. The killing or having in possession of each such bird shall be deemed a separate offense.

Taking them
for domestica-
tion or propa-
gation.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall prevent any person taking alive and keeping any such bird herein mentioned for the purposes of domestication or propagation, if it be done without committing a trespass upon the land of another.

Disposition of
fine.

SEC. 4. In case of conviction under this act one-half of the fine imposed by the court shall be paid to the informer.

Power of game
wardens.

SEC. 5. Game wardens shall have the same power to arrest and prosecute for offenses under this act as under Chapter CLII of the general statutes.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bills Nos. 172 and 208.]

CHAPTER CCLV.

An Act concerning Commitments of Neglected and Dependent Children.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Release of
child
committed to
temporary
home, etc.

SECTION 1. Any child committed to a temporary home by virtue of the provisions of Chapter CCXXVIII of the general statutes, or transferred or committed to any suitable person or institution, by the provisions hereof, may, upon petition of the parents or guardian of such child to the board of managers, or the court or authority that made the commitment or transfer, be released and discharged from said temporary home, and from the authority of said board of managers, said persons, or institutions, to such parents or guardian, when it is shown upon inquiry had that the causes for which the commitment was made no longer

exist; and said board, court, or authority may transfer any child from such home to the keeping of any suitable person or institution upon the petition of the parents or guardian therefor, upon said board, court, or authority being satisfied and assured, after due inquiry had, that such transfer will be for the welfare and best interest of said child; *provided, however*, that the town which committed any child to the temporary home, or the town to which said child, if a pauper, would be legally chargeable, shall not be liable for the expense of supporting such child after such transfer; *and further provided*, that the words "court or authority" shall not be so construed as to include justices of the peace.

SEC. 2. Commitments of children by virtue of the provisions of said chapter may be made by the authority designated in said chapter, to any suitable person or institution consenting thereto, designated by the parents or guardians of such children, upon being satisfied, after due inquiry made, that such a commitment will be for the welfare and best interest of such children; *provided, however*, that the town from which any child is committed under the provisions of this section, or the town to which said child, if a pauper, would be legally chargeable, shall not be liable for the expense of supporting such child by the person or institution to which such child is committed.

Commitment of child to person or institution designated by his parent or guardian.

SEC. 3. Ministers of the gospel shall have free access to the several places of commitment and residence of children of their respective communions for the purpose of administering moral and religious instruction at such reasonable times as shall be designated by the board of managers of said temporary homes.

Ministers to have free access to place of commitment.

SEC. 4. All children committed or transferred in accordance with the provisions hereof shall be subject to the authority and supervision of the board of managers of the temporary home of the county in which the commitment or transfer takes place, and said board of managers, or their agents, may visit said children in the several places of commitment provided herein, in the same manner and with the same authority as is provided in section 3656 of the general statutes in reference to the visitation of selected families, and said managers may for good and sufficient cause remove temporarily to the temporary home of said county any child so committed or transferred until such cause is terminated; *provided*, that if said cause be not terminated within thirty days, then said managers may find private family homes for said children in accordance with the provisions of Chapter CCXXVIII of the general statutes.

Child transferred, etc., still subject to supervision of managers of county temporary home.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts thereof inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, *provided*, that the provisions hereof do not apply to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, or the laws relating thereto.

This act does not affect Connecticut Industrial School for Girls

Approved, June 29, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 261.]

CHAPTER CCLVI.

An Act concerning the Criminal Court of Common Pleas for New London County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

App intment,
powers and
duties of
prosecuting
officer for New
London
criminal court
of common
pleas.

SECTION 1. The judge of the criminal court of common pleas within and for New London county shall appoint a prosecuting attorney for said court, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by said judge for incompetency or other good cause. The powers and duties of said prosecuting attorney in all criminal causes brought to said court shall be the same as those of state's attorneys in the superior court. Said judge shall fill any vacancy in said office, the person appointed to fill the same holding office for the term of four years; and whenever said prosecuting attorney shall be absent or disqualified to act in any cause pending before said court in which the state is a party, said judge may appoint a special attorney for the prosecution of said cause.

Salary.

SEC. 2. The salary of said prosecuting attorney shall be twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Allowance for
expenses of
judge of said
court.

SEC. 3. The judge of the court of common pleas within and for New London county, while engaged in official duties as judge of said court or as judge of said criminal court of common pleas, shall be allowed his necessary expenses not exceeding three hundred dollars per annum, said expenses to be paid quarterly by the treasurer upon the audit of the comptroller.

Repeal.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Immediate
effect.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bills Nos. 1 and 23, and House Bills Nos. 20, 58, and 411.]

CHAPTER CCLVII.

An Act concerning Taxation of Collateral Inheritances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Brothers and
sisters exempt
from collateral
inheritance tax.

SECTION 1. So much of Chapter CLXXX, of the public acts of 1889, an act imposing a collateral inheritance tax, as requires the payment of any tax upon any property or any interest therein, passing, as provided therein, to or for the use of a brother or sister of a decedent is hereby repealed.

Effect of this
act.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage and affect all estates now in process of settlement.

Approved, July 1, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 286.]

CHAPTER CCLVIII.

An Act fixing the Time when Chapter CCXXXIX of the Public Acts of 1893 shall take effect.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Chapter CCXXXIX of the public acts of this session, entitled "An Act concerning the Hartford Bridge," shall take effect upon its passage. When Chapter CCXXXIX takes effect.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 265.]

CHAPTER CCLIX.

An Act relating to the Time when Chapter CXXX of the Public Acts of 1893 shall Take Effect.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Chapter CXXX of the public acts of this session, entitled "An Act concerning the Practice of Dentistry," shall take effect upon its passage. When Chapter CXXX takes effect.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[House Bill No. 191.]

CHAPTER CCLX.

An Act amending an Act concerning Licenses for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3063 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out in the tenth and eleventh lines thereof the words "and no person shall endorse more than one application." Endorsement of applications for liquor licenses.

Approved, July 1, 1893.

[House Bill No. 63.]

CHAPTER CCLXI.

An Act concerning the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Election Days.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Liquor saloons
to be closed on
days of
election.Borough
election days.

Section 3093 of the general statutes, as amended by Chapter CXCVII of the public acts of 1889, is hereby amended to read as follows: Every person who by himself, his servant, or agent, between the hours of twelve o'clock of the night preceding the day of any state, town, or city election and five o'clock of the morning following any such election, shall keep open any room, place, enclosure, structure, or building in which spirituous or intoxicating liquors are sold or offered and exposed for sale to be drunk on the premises; and every person who by himself, his servant, or agent shall keep open any room, place, enclosure, structure, or building in which spirituous and intoxicating liquors are sold or offered for sale, to be drunk on the premises during the hours in which any borough election is held, shall be fined fifty dollars.

Approved, July 1, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 128.]

CHAPTER CCLXII.

An Act concerning Railroad Companies.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Land for
additional
railroad tracks,
how taken.

Any railroad company may so far alter the location of its road as to add to the number of its main tracks, and for that purpose with the approval of the railroad commissioners, may take additional land in the manner now provided by law; but when an additional bridge over a navigable stream shall be required by an enlargement of the main tracks, the same shall be constructed in such manner, and of such materials, and with draws of such width for the passage of vessels, as the railroad commissioners shall authorize and direct, and such additional bridge shall be subject to the provisions of section 3503 of the general statutes.

Approved, July 1, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 57.]

CHAPTER CCLXIII.

An Act concerning Condemnation of Easements in Land of Railroad Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The owner of any private crossing at grade of the tracks of a railroad company, or of any right, title, interest, easement, or privilege in land used by any railroad company for railroad purposes, or the directors of any railroad company whose land is incumbered by any such private crossing, right, title, interest, easement, or privilege, may bring a petition to the railroad commissioners for the elimination of such private crossing, and the condemnation of such right, title, interest, easement, or privilege, which petition shall be in writing, alleging that public safety requires the elimination of such incumbrance. The railroad commissioners shall thereupon appoint a time and place for hearing the petition, and shall give such notice thereof as they shall judge reasonable to the owner of said right, title, interest, easement, or privilege, to the railroad company, and to the owners of land adjoining the highway to be laid out, if any such highway is laid out, as hereinafter provided, to be used as a substitute for such private crossing. Upon the hearing of said petition, if public safety so requires, the commission shall authorize the railroad company to condemn such private crossing, right, title, interest, easement, or privilege, and thereupon the railroad company may proceed to condemn the same in the manner provided by law for the taking of lands by railroad companies. Upon the hearing of said petition, if the railroad commissioners shall be of opinion that public convenience and necessity require a highway on account of the elimination of said private rights in the land of the railroad company, they may lay-out a highway sufficient to satisfy public convenience; but such new highway shall not be laid out, if the land of a private owner, with which the incumbrance is associated, is already connected with a public highway. If the railroad commissioners shall order a new highway, as hereinbefore set forth, they shall assess the expenses of making the same, including the damages to any person whose land is taken, proportionally, upon the person and parties especially benefited thereby, but at least one-half of such expense shall be paid by the railroad company.

SEC. 2. The commissioners may order the elimination of any private crossing at grade, as aforesaid, by the substitution of an overhead or underneath crossing, in which case the expense of making such change, including land damages, shall be paid by the railroad company.

Substitution of
highway for
private grade
crossing of
railroad tracks.

Overhead or
underneath
crossing
substituted for
private grade
crossing.

Appeal from
railroad
commissioners.

SEC. 3. Any person aggrieved by any order or judgment of the railroad commissioners under this act, may appeal from such order or judgment to the superior court for the county in which the land lies in the manner, and with like effect that appeals are taken from the orders of railroad commissioners under section 3518 of the general statutes.

Repeal.

SEC. 4. Section 3466 of the general statutes, Chapter CXLVIII and Chapter CCLII of the public acts of 1889, are hereby repealed. Approved, July 1, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 262.]

CHAPTER CCLXIV.

An Act concerning the Location and Construction of Railroads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Change of
grade of
railroads.

SECTION 1. Every railroad company after its line of road shall have been located, approved, and established, may alter the grades of its lines, and may raise any highway bridges that pass over the tracks to such height as may be approved by the railroad commissioners, upon application made to them for such approval; and may change the grade of the approaches to such bridges so as to conform to the change in the height of the bridges; but no railroad company may, under the provisions of this act, raise the grade of its tracks so as to lessen the height of an existing bridge over its tracks, without the approval of the railroad commissioners.

Assessment of
damages.

SEC. 2. Damages accruing to any adjoining proprietor on account of any change of grade on the highways which are approaches to any railroad bridge, raised under the provisions of this act, shall be assessed and paid by the railroad companies in accordance with the provisions of Chapter CCXX of the public acts of 1889.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, July 1, 1893.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 133.]

CHAPTER CCLXV.

An Act to Secure Proper Sanitary Provisions and Proper Ventilation in Schoolhouses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Schoolhouses
to be kept clean
and
wholesome.

SECTION 1. Every schoolhouse shall be kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided with a sufficient number of proper

water-closets, earth-closets, or privies, for the reasonable use of the pupils attending such schoolhouse.

SEC. 2. Every schoolhouse shall be ventilated in such a manner that the air shall not be injurious to the health of the persons present therein. Ventilation.

SEC. 3. Whenever it shall be found by the state board of education or by the board of school visitors or school committee of the town or district in which any schoolhouse is located, that further or different sanitary provisions or means of lighting or ventilating are required in any schoolhouse, and that the same can be provided without unreasonable expense, either of said boards or committees may recommend to the person or authority in charge of or controlling such schoolhouse, such changes in or other and further means of ventilating, lighting, or sanitary provisions for such schoolhouse as they may deem necessary. In case such changes so recommended be not made substantially as recommended within two weeks of the date of service thereof, such board or committee may make complaint to the board of health, health committee, or health officer of the community in which such schoolhouse is situated, and said board of health, health officer, or health committee, after notice to and hearing of all the parties interested, shall order such changes in or such other and further provisions made in the lighting, ventilating, or sanitary provisions of such schoolhouse as they may deem necessary and proper. When found in unsatisfactory state.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any provision of the preceding sections shall be punished in the manner provided in section 2609 of the general statutes. Penalty.

SEC. 5. The word schoolhouse shall be held to mean any building or premises in which instruction is afforded to not less than ten pupils at one time. Definition.

Approved, July 1, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 206.]

CHAPTER CCLXVI.

An Act concerning the Right of Women to Vote for School Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Every woman who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a citizen of this state, or of the United States, and who shall have resided in the state one year, and in the town for six months, and can read the English language, shall have the right to vote at any meeting held for the purpose of choosing any officer of schools or for any educational purpose under the general or special laws of this state. Women may vote for school officers.

Registration.

SEC. 2. Any woman who is entitled to vote under the first section of this act may be registered by the town clerk as a qualified voter in town or school district meetings, by making application to him for that purpose. It shall be the duty of the town clerk in each town to keep a registry list of the women entitled to vote in town or school district meetings under the provisions of this act, and to register the names of any women who may apply for registration for that purpose; *provided*, that after being examined by him under oath they shall satisfy him that they have the qualifications required by this act.

Illegal voting,
etc.

SEC. 3. Any woman who, after taking such oath before the town clerk, shall testify falsely concerning her qualifications, or shall knowingly vote illegally at any school, town, or district meeting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisoned thirty days.

Separate voting
lists.

SEC. 4. Whenever, in any school district, registry lists shall be used by those voting in school district meetings, it shall be the duty of the registrars of voters of the town in which such districts are situated, to prepare separate lists of the names of those women residing in such school districts, or the voting districts of any such school districts, that have been registered by the town clerk under the provisions of this act.

"Women's
ballots."

SEC. 5. At all elections to which the provisions of Chapter CCXLVII of the public acts of 1889 apply, there shall be provided a separate ballot-box distinctly marked "For Women's Ballots," and all ballots of persons permitted to vote under the provisions of this act shall be deposited in the box so labeled.

Approved, July 1, 1893.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 8.]

CHAPTER CCLXVII.

An Act authorizing the Organization of The Naval Battalion of the Connecticut National Guard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Naval
battalion, how
organized.

SECTION 1. The commander-in-chief, adjutant-general and brigadier-general commanding the brigade, constituting the board for location and organization of the national guard, under section 16 of an act relating to militia (Chapter CLXXXIV of the public acts of 1893), are hereby authorized to organize not exceeding four of the forty-eight companies already authorized by the above act, as a special force for coast protection as a naval reserve and in the manner herein provided. There may be organized, as a part of the active militia of this state, not exceeding four divisions of naval militia, fully armed, uniformed, and equipped, which shall constitute a battalion, to be designated as The Naval Battalion of the

Connecticut National Guard. These divisions of naval militia shall be considered the equivalent of companies of infantry, and shall be located by the board as provided in section 16, Chapter CLXXXIV of the public acts of 1893, throughout the state with reference to the military wants thereof, means of concentration, and other military requirements, and with special reference to the defense of its seacoast and navigable waters.

SEC. 2. All first enlistments in the naval militia shall be for three years, and any person who has received or is entitled to an honorable discharge from said naval militia by reason of expiration of term of service may re-enlist for the term of two years. All enlistments or re-enlistments in said naval militia shall be made in the same manner and shall be subject to the same laws, regulations, and requirements as enlistments in other companies of the Connecticut National Guard, and no enlistment in said naval battalion shall be made from any company of the active militia of this state. Term of enlistment.

SEC. 3. The officers of the naval battalion shall be a commander, who shall be designated as the chief of battalion, and who shall command the same; one lieutenant-commander, who shall act as executive officer, and who shall be next in rank and in succession to command to the commander; and one lieutenant, who shall act as navigator. These officers shall be nominated by the commissioned officers of the divisions of the naval battalion. The commander shall nominate on his staff one adjutant, one ordnance officer, one paymaster, one surgeon, each with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), and one assistant surgeon, with the rank of ensign. The non-commissioned staff of the battalion shall consist of one master-at-arms, two yeomen, and one chief bugler, who shall be appointed by the commander, and warranted by him. Officers of naval battalion.

SEC. 4. Each division of the naval battalion shall consist of one lieutenant, who shall be designated chief of division, and who shall command the same; two lieutenants (junior grade), two ensigns, all nominated by the division, and not more than eighty-one nor less than thirty-six petty officers and seamen. To each division of said battalion there shall be allowed such and so many petty officers as the commander-in-chief shall from time to time prescribe, which officers shall be nominated by the commandant of the division to the commander of said battalion, who shall appoint and issue warrants to the persons nominated when approved by him, or order new nominations when disapproving. Division officers.

SEC. 5. The quartermaster-general shall, upon due requisition therefor, approved by the adjutant-general, furnish the naval battalion at the expense of the state, with suitable arms, uniforms, armories, ammunition, equipments, colors, camp equipments, and suitable equipments required for the service allowed to be performed by the battalion afloat, and transportation from its armory to the place of parade, encampment, or rendezvous, and a battalion headquarter room for the same, for the safe-keeping of the colors and other state property in charge of the commander of said battalion. Arms, etc., how provided.

Uniform.

SEC. 6. The uniform of the naval battalion and the insignia and designation of grade and rank shall be prescribed by the commissioned officers and approved by the commander-in-chief, a sample of the uniform so prescribed being deposited with the quartermaster-general. The commander-in-chief, adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, and the commander of the naval battalion shall constitute a naval clothing board, to receive proposals and award all contracts for uniforms which may be required for the use of the naval militia, which uniform shall be as prescribed and in accordance with samples furnished. All uniforms must be accepted by said board before being paid for by the quartermaster-general.

Parade and encampment.

SEC. 7. The naval battalion shall parade for drill, one day, annually, in May, by division or battalion, as ordered by the commander-in-chief, and shall annually encamp or rendezvous for drill and instruction not less than six nor more than eight successive days between the tenth of August and the twentieth of October, as ordered by the commander-in-chief. During such drill, rendezvous, or encampment, said naval battalion shall be instructed as the commander-in-chief may direct, and shall be subject to the laws governing the active militia and the regulations prescribed for the naval militia. The duty required of the naval militia by law may be performed afloat.

Drill and inspection.

SEC. 8. The commander-in-chief may direct the commander of the naval battalion to order weekly evening drills by any division of the naval battalion, from November to May inclusive, of not less than one hour each, and the commander shall inspect at least one evening drill of each division during said period, and for making such inspection shall receive his necessary traveling expenses, to be paid on his certificate, approved by the adjutant-general.

Pay.

SEC. 9. Each commissioned officer of the naval battalion shall receive for each day's service in complete uniform at the parades, encampments, or rendezvous authorized by law, the same pay allowed to an officer of like rank and grade in the navy of the United States; each enlisted man shall receive one dollar and seventy-five cents for each day of like service; and each petty officer shall receive such additional pay not exceeding seventy-five cents per day as the commander-in-chief shall prescribe. Each enlisted man, after having served a full term of enlistment, shall receive additional pay of twenty-five cents per day during each subsequent enlistment. Officers and enlisted men shall also receive rations or commutation therefor, as prescribed by the regulations of the United States navy. The commandant of each division shall be allowed fifty dollars a year for the care of state property in his possession, to be paid by the quartermaster-general after the inspection, and subject to the deduction provided by law.

Relative rank.

SEC. 10. The rank in this act is naval rank. The relative rank of officers in The Naval Battalion of the Connecticut National Guard and the Connecticut National Guard is as follows: com-

mander with lieutenant-colonel; lieutenant-commander with major; lieutenant with captain; lieutenant (junior grade) with first lieutenant; and ensign with second lieutenant. The relative position of seamen in the naval battalion shall be that of private in the infantry or artillery and the relative position of petty officers in the naval battalion and non-commissioned officers in the infantry or artillery shall be prescribed by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 11. The commander-in-chief shall make and publish regulations for the government of the naval battalion, which regulations shall conform as nearly as practicable to those governing the United States navy. The members of each division may form themselves into an organization and make by-laws for its government, which shall be binding on its members when approved by the commander-in-chief. All fines and dues imposed by such by-laws may be collected in the manner provided in section 68 of Chapter CLXXXIV of the public acts of 1893 except that it shall be necessary to notify any delinquent of the incurrence of any fines or dues within one month of the date when the same were incurred, and notice may be given collectively of such fines and dues, or both. Naval battalion, how regulated.

SEC. 12. The commander-in-chief is hereby authorized to apply to the president of the United States for the detail of commissioned and petty officers of the United States navy, to act as inspectors and instructors to the naval battalion in the art of naval warfare. United States officers for inspectors and instructors.

SEC. 13. The armories of the naval battalion shall be situated immediately on or near the navigable waters of the state, in such position as best to promote the efficiency of the service. The word "armory," as used or applied in the laws relative to the Connecticut National Guard, and by this act made applicable to the naval battalion shall be held to include a vessel anchored, moored, or secured to the land while used only as an armory for the purposes of instruction, drill, or defense. Armories.

SEC. 14. All the laws relating to the Connecticut National Guard in force and subject to the modifications of this act, shall apply to govern the naval militia. Laws relating to Connecticut National Guard applicable.

Approved, July 1, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 267.]

CHAPTER CCLXVIII.

An Act concerning the Admission and Registration of Electors in the Town of Ansonia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The registrars of voters of the town of Ansonia shall, on Thursday of the third week before the city meeting of the city of Ansonia, held in the year 1893, and annually thereafter, hold a meeting at some place within said town from nine o'clock Registration of electors in Ansonia.

in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon, of which notice shall be given in the manner provided in section 208 of the general statutes, at which meeting they shall place on a list under the title "to be made" the names of those persons by whom or in whose behalf a claim is made to either registrar in the manner provided in section 207, that they will be entitled to be made electors in such town before the day of such city meeting. Such lists shall be prepared in the manner before provided in Chapter XXIX of the general statutes, and no person shall be registered on the list "to be made" unless a written application is made in the manner provided in section 207. A copy of such lists shall be put upon the public signposts, and another copy shall be filed by the registrars with the town clerk of the town. The registrars shall also add to the list of electors the names of those persons who have formerly been admitted or registered as electors in said town, and who have resided in this state the one year and in the town the six months next preceding said city meeting.

Admission of
electors.

SEC. 2. The selectmen and town clerk of said town of Ansonia shall hold a session to examine the qualifications of electors and admit to the electors' oath those who shall be found qualified, on Saturday of the second week before the said city meeting held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1893, and annually thereafter, from nine o'clock in the forenoon until seven o'clock in the afternoon, unless all on the list "to be made" have been admitted or rejected before that time; and notice of such meeting shall be given in the manner provided in section 219 of the general statutes.

Approved, July 1, 1893.

[House Bill No. 474.]

CHAPTER CCLXIX.

An Act concerning the Election of Collectors of Town Taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Towns to elect
tax collector.

Every town, except the town of Hartford, shall, at its annual town meeting each year, elect a collector of town taxes.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 248.]

CHAPTER CCLXX.

An Act making an Appropriation for the Connecticut Prison Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriation
to Connecticut
Prison
Association

SECTION 1. The sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars shall be paid quarterly to the Connecticut Prison Association, com-

mencing with the first day of July, 1893, and this sum shall be in lieu of all sums now provided by law for said association.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are ~~Repeal.~~ hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[Senate Bill No. 260.]

CHAPTER CCLXXI.

An Act making an Appropriation to the State Board of Health.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2586 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read ^{Pollution of streams, appropriation for investigation.} as follows: The treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the state board of health, for the purpose of investigating and conducting experiments in relation to the pollution of streams and the natural waters of this state, a sum not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars in each year, the same to be paid upon the comptroller's warrants, from time to time, after proper certificates and vouchers have been rendered to said comptroller by said board.

Approved, June 30, 1893.

[House Resolution No. 41.]

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution concerning Compensation of Members of the General Assembly.

Resolved by this House:

That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of this state, which, when approved and adopted in the manner provided by the constitution, shall, to all intents and purposes, become a part thereof.

The compensation of members of the general assembly shall not exceed five hundred dollars for the term for which they are elected, and the state shall provide transportation to the members for their attendance at regular or special sessions over their most convenient line or lines of travel.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposed amendment be continued to the next general assembly, and be published with the laws passed at the present session.

Passed in the House of Representatives, May 17, 1893.

[House Resolution No. 82.]

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution concerning the Election of State Officers.

Resolved by this House :

That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of this state which, when approved and adopted in the manner provided by the constitution, shall to all intents and purposes become a part thereof.

In the election for governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer, and comptroller, the person found by the general assembly in the manner provided in the fourth article of the constitution of this state, to have received the greatest number of votes for each of said offices respectively, shall be declared by said assembly to be elected. But if two or more persons shall be found to have an equal and the greatest number of votes for any of said offices, then the general assembly, on the second day of its session, by joint ballot of both houses, shall proceed without debate to choose said officer from a list of the names of the persons found to have an equal and greatest number of votes for said office.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution be continued to the next session of the general assembly, and be published with the laws passed at the present session.

Passed in the House of Representatives, June 8, 1893.

[House Resolution No. 85.]

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution concerning the Number of Senators and Formation of Senatorial Districts.

Resolved by this House :

That the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of this state, which, when approved and adopted in the manner provided by the constitution, shall, to all intents and purposes, become a part thereof.

The senate shall consist of not less than thirty-seven nor more than forty-five members.

The general assembly, which shall be held on the Wednesday following the first Monday of January, 1897, shall determine the number of senators, which shall always be an odd number, and shall divide the state into districts allowing one senator to each, which districts shall always be composed of contiguous territory, and the population of each district shall be as nearly as possible equal to the population of each of the other districts, and a town or towns in one county may be joined to a town or towns in another county, but no town shall be divided; *provided, however,* that any town that shall have a population of twenty thousand or more may be divided, if necessary, to preserve a proper apportionment of population. And in forming said districts, the last

census of the United States shall be taken as establishing the population of each town. The districts, when established, shall continue the same until the session of the general assembly next after the completion of the next census of the United States, which said assembly shall have power to alter the same, if found necessary to preserve a proper equality between said districts, in respect to the number of inhabitants therein, according to the principles above recited; after which said districts shall not be altered, nor the number of senators be altered, except at a session of the general assembly next after the completion of a census of the United States, and then only according to the principles above prescribed.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposed amendment to the constitution be continued to the next session of the general assembly, and be published with the laws passed at the present session.

Passed in the House of Representatives, June 27, 1893.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
HARTFORD, July 20, 1893.

I hereby certify that I have compared the printed copy in this pamphlet contained with the engrossed bills of public acts passed by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at the January session, 1893, and the proposed amendments to the constitution of said state passed by the House of Representatives at said session, and that the same is a correct copy of the public acts and amendments aforesaid, as engrossed and on file in this office. I further certify that the thirtieth day of June, 1893, is the date of the rising and final adjournment of the General Assembly aforesaid.

JOHN J. PHELAN,
Secretary.

PROPOSED LAWS.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 187.]

An Act to Suppress Corrupt Practices at Elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. At least twenty days before every general election, the chairman of the state committee of each organized political party in this state shall file in the office of the secretary the name of at least one person who shall be known as the "state agent" of said political party, and the name of at least one person in every town in this state where such party polled more than ten votes at the preceding general election, who shall be known as the "town agent" of said political party in such town. Every candidate nominated for any office to be voted for at a general election in this state shall, within five days after his nomination, file in the office of the secretary the name of some person who shall be his agent for the distribution of all moneys that may be expended in his behalf; *provided, however* that candidates for representatives in the general assembly and judges of probate shall file the names of their respective agents with the secretary or with the town clerk of the town in which they reside within twenty-four hours after they have been nominated, unless they shall have declined the nomination. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the agents of a political party being also named as the agents for candidates of the same party.

SEC. 2. No person shall, directly or indirectly, contribute any money to be used for any purpose connected with any election, unless the same is paid to or made payable to the order of the designated agent of a political party or political candidate. No person other than the designated agent of a political party or a political candidate shall pay, directly or indirectly, any sum of money toward the payment of any of the expenses of any general election.

SEC. 3. It shall be lawful, in connection with any general election, to pay the expenses of hiring public halls and music for conventions, public meetings and public primaries, and for advertising the same by posters or otherwise; for printing and circulating political newspapers, pamphlets, and books; for printing ballots; for renting rooms to be used by political committees; for the compensation of clerks employed in committee rooms; for the traveling expenses of political agents, committees, and public

speakers; for carriages for carrying infirm voters to the polls; and for necessary stationery, postage, telegraph, and express and telephone service. It shall not be lawful for the agents of any political party or candidate to expend money for any purposes other than those named in this section.

SEC. 4. Within ten days after every general election it shall be the duty of every agent of a political party or political candidate to file an itemized statement in the office of the secretary, which shall be sworn to by him, stating the name of every person from whom he has received any sum of money during the time he has been a political or candidate's agent, to be used for any political or party purpose; and also an itemized statement of all expenditures made by him for any political or campaign purpose, giving the names of the persons to whom all payments have been made, and the purposes for which they were made.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall contribute or expend any money for any purposes except those authorized by this act, or shall fail to make the returns required by this act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

SEC. 6. If any person elected to any office shall be found by any court or tribunal having jurisdiction over the matter, either in a contested election case or a prosecution under the provisions of this act, to have violated any of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit his title to such office, and it shall be the duty of the governor, within thirty days thereafter, to order a new election to be held for the purpose of filling the vacancy created by such forfeiture; and in such new election the person found to have been guilty of violating the provisions of this act shall be ineligible as a candidate.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 187.]

An Act to Suppress Corrupt and Illegal Practices at Elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No person shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person or by a political committee, pay, lend, or contribute, or offer, or promise to pay, lend, or contribute any money or other valuable thing to any elector or to any other person to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting at any election held within the state pursuant to law, or to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person, persons, or political party, or upon any proposition or matter submitted at such election, or to induce any elector to come to the polls or remain away from the polls at such election, or on account of any elector having voted or refrained from voting, or having voted or refrained from voting for any particular person, persons, or political party or upon any proposition or any

other matter submitted at such election or having come to the polls or remained away from the polls.

SEC. 2. No person shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, give, offer, or promise any office, place, or employment, or promise to procure, endeavor to procure, or assist in procuring any office, place, or employment, to or for any elector or to or for any other person in order to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting at any election, or to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting at such election for any particular person, persons, or political party or upon any proposition or matter submitted at such election.

SEC. 3. No person shall advance or pay, or cause to be advanced or paid, any money or other valuable thing to or for the use of any other person with the intent that the same or any part thereof shall be used in bribery at any election, or shall pay or cause to be paid any money or other valuable thing to any person in discharge or repayment of any money wholly or in part expended, or in discharge of any liability wholly or in part incurred, in violation of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. No person shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, or by a political committee, receive, agree, or contract for, before or during an election, or request or in any manner solicit, any money, gift, loan, or other valuable thing, office, place, or employment for himself or for any other person, for voting or agreeing to vote, or for coming or agreeing to come to the polls, or for remaining away or agreeing to remain away from the polls, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting or for voting or agreeing to vote, or for refraining or agreeing to refrain from voting for any particular person, persons, or political party or for or against any proposition or matter submitted to any election, or shall receive any money or other valuable thing, during or after an election, on account of himself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting at such election, or on account of himself or any other person having voted or refrained from voting for any particular person, persons, or political party or upon any proposition or matter submitted at such election, or on account of having induced or having endeavored to induce any other person to vote or refrain from voting for any particular person, persons, or political party, or for or against any proposition or matter at such election.

SEC. 5. No person shall corruptly, by himself or through any other person, before, during or after any election, directly or indirectly give or provide, or pay wholly or in part the expense of giving or providing, any meat, drink, entertainment, or provision to or for any person for the purpose of corruptly influencing that person or any other person to give or refrain from giving his vote at any election, or on account of any other person having voted or refrained from voting at such election. And no elector shall corruptly accept or take any such meat, drink, entertainment, or provision.

SEC. 6. Any premises which are licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors on or off the premises, or on which refreshment of any kind, whether food or drink, is ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises, or any premises where any intoxicating liquor is supplied to members of a club, society, or association, or any part of such premises, shall not for the purpose of promoting or procuring the nomination or election of a candidate for public office be used either as a committee room or for holding a meeting; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall apply to any part of such premises which is ordinarily let for the purpose of chambers or offices or the holding of public meetings or of arbitrations, if such part has a separate entrance and no direct communication with any part of the premises on which any intoxicating liquor or refreshment is sold or supplied as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. No person, agent, committee, company, association, or corporation, or person or persons composing any committee, company, association, or corporation, residing or located in this state, shall give, pay, or contribute, or cause to be paid, directly or indirectly, or agree to give, pay, or contribute to any person, agent, committee, company, association, or corporation, or person or persons composing any committee, company, association, or corporation, or fund, any money or check, bill or draft for money, or any other consideration whatsoever, with the intent or purpose of its being used or applied in any way or manner connected with or pertaining to, or so as to affect any election held or about to be held in any other state or territory of the United States for the election of or for choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, or for members of congress, or for any elective officer of the United States; or with the intent or purpose of its being sent to any person, committee, or organization of any other state or territory, to be used or applied in any manner to affect an election about to be held in any state or territory for the election of such officers as aforesaid. No person, agent, committee, company, association, or corporation, or person or persons composing any committee, company, association, or corporation, shall collect, receive, or hold any money or check, bill or draft, for money or fund, with the intent or purpose of using it or its being used or applied in any way or manner connected with or pertaining to or so as to affect any election held or about to be held in any other state or territory, for the election of such officers as aforesaid.

SEC. 8. No person shall, in order to aid or promote his own nomination as a candidate for public office, directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, or by a political committee, give, pay, expend, or contribute, or promise to pay, give, expend, or contribute, any money or other valuable thing except for his own personal expense for traveling and purposes properly incidental to traveling, for writing, printing and preparing for transmission, any letter, circular or other publication which is not issued at any regular intervals, whereby he may make known his own position or views upon public or other questions, for station-

ery and postage, for telegraph, telephone and other public messenger service, and for other petty personal purposes, or shall directly or indirectly through himself or any other person, or by a political committee, promise to appoint or promise to secure, or assist to secure the appointment, nomination, or election of another person to a public position or to a position of honor, trust, or emolument, except that he may announce or define his own choice or purpose in relation to an election in which he may be called to take part if he shall be elected to the public office for which he is a candidate.

SEC. 9. Every candidate for public office shall be limited in expenditures for campaign purposes, or to aid in his nomination or election, to such a sum as is named in the class in which he runs, which is designated in section ten of this act, and such expenditures shall include all money contributed, expended, or promised and all liabilities incurred by him, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, or by a political party, to aid or promote his political nomination and election.

SEC. 10. The limit of expenditures named in each class of offices shall be as follows: Class 1. The offices of governor and representative in congress shall be limited to the amount of \$600; class 2, the offices of lieutenant-governor, treasurer, secretary, comptroller, senator in congress, and all county offices shall be limited to the amount of \$500; class 3, the offices of senator in the general assembly, judge of probate, and mayor of a city, shall be limited to the amount of \$200; class 4, the offices of representative in the general assembly and all town, borough, city, and school offices shall be limited to the amount of \$50; class 5, all offices not included in the four classes above mentioned shall be limited to the amount of \$50.

SEC. 11. A person who is nominated as a candidate for public office may make a voluntary payment of money to a political committee as hereinafter defined, for the promotion of the principles of the party which the committee represents and for the general purposes of the committee; *provided, however*, that the aggregate of all such sums of money so paid or so promised and of all other campaign expenditures, promises, and liabilities, whether incurred before, during, or after the election at which such person is a candidate for public office, shall not, together with the expenses incurred in promoting his nomination, exceed the amount allowed said candidate in the class in which he runs.

SEC. 12. The term "political committee," under the provisions of this act, shall apply to every committee or combination of three or more persons who shall aid or promote the success or defeat of a political party or principle in a public election, or shall aid or take part in the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for public office. Every such committee shall have a treasurer, who is an elector of the state, and shall cause to be kept by him detailed accounts of all money, and the equivalent of money, which shall be received by or promised to the committee, or any person or persons acting under its authority or in its behalf, and of all

expenditures, disbursements, and promises of payment or disbursement which shall be made by the committee, or by any person or persons acting under its authority or in its behalf; and no person or persons acting under the authority or in behalf of such committee shall receive any money, or equivalent of money, or expend or disburse the same, until the committee has chosen a treasurer to keep its accounts as herein provided.

SEC. 13. Any person or persons who, acting under the authority or in behalf of a political committee, shall receive any money or equivalent of money, or promise of the same, or shall expend any money or its equivalent, or shall incur any liability to pay money or its equivalent, shall at any time thereafter, on demand of the treasurer of such committee, and in any event within ten days after such receipt, expenditure, promise, or liability, give to such treasurer a detailed account of the same, with all vouchers required by this act; and such account shall constitute a part of the accounts and records of such treasurer.

SEC. 14. No person shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, make a payment or promise of payment to a political committee or to an officer or other person acting under its authority or in its behalf, in any other than his own name; nor shall such committee, officer or other person knowingly receive a payment or promise of payment, to enter or cause the same to be entered in the accounts or records of such committee, in any other name than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made.

SEC. 15. No political committee, and no person acting under the authority or in behalf of a political committee, shall demand, solicit, ask, or invite a payment of money or promise of payment of money to be used in an election, from a person who has been nominated by a caucus, convention or nomination paper, as a candidate for public office in such election; and no person so nominated shall make any such payment in an election in which he is a candidate for public office, to a political committee, or to any person acting under the authority or in behalf of a political committee, if such committee or any such person has demanded, solicited, asked, or invited from him any such payment or promise of payment.

SEC. 16. The treasurer of every political committee, which shall receive or expend, or disburse any money or equivalent of money, or incur any liability to pay money, in connection with any election, shall within fifteen days after such election file a statement setting forth all the receipts, expenditures, disbursements and liabilities of the committee, and of every officer and other person acting under its authority and in its behalf. Such statement shall include the amount in each case received, the name of the person or committee from whom it was received, and the date of its receipt, and shall also include the amount of every expenditure or disbursement, the name of the person or commit-

tee to whom the expenditure or disbursement was made, and, so far as practicable, the date of every such expenditure and disbursement, and, except where such expenditure or disbursement was made to another political committee, shall clearly state the purpose for which it was expended or disbursed. The statement shall also give the date and amount of every existing unfulfilled promise or liability, both to and from such committee, remaining uncanceled and in force at the time such statement is made, with the name of the person or committee to or from whom the unfulfilled promise or liability exists, and clearly state the purpose for which the promise or liability was made or incurred.

SEC. 17. Every person who, acting otherwise than under the authority and in behalf of a political committee having a treasurer as hereinbefore provided, receives money or the equivalent of money, or expends or disburses, or promises to expend or disburse money, or its equivalent, to any amount, for the purpose of aiding or promoting the success or defeat of a political party or principle in a public election, or of aiding or taking part in the nomination, election, or defeat of a candidate for public office, shall file such statement as herein required to be filed by a treasurer of a political committee, in the town or city in which he is an elector, and shall be subject to all the requirements of this act the same as a political committee and the treasurer thereof; but no other person than an elector of the state shall receive, expend, or disburse any money or equivalent of money, or promise to expend or disburse the same, for either of the purposes above named, except for personal expenses, or under the authority and in behalf of the political committee.

SEC. 18. Every candidate for public office, including the office of United States senator, shall, within fifteen days of the election for which he is a candidate, file an itemized statement setting forth in detail all the moneys contributed, expended, or promised by him to aid and promote his nomination or election; and all existing unfulfilled promises or liabilities remaining uncanceled and in force at the time the statement is made, whether such expenditures, promises, and liabilities were made or incurred before, during, or after such election. The statement shall also give the names of the various persons and political committees who received such moneys, or to and for whom such promises and liabilities were made or incurred, the specific nature of each item, and the purpose for which it was expended, contributed, made, promised, or incurred.

SEC. 19. If any statements which are filed under this act shall apparently fail to be in conformity with the requirements thereof, it shall be the duty of the clerk with whom any such statement is filed forthwith to notify the person making the same of such failure, and to request him to amend and correct the same.

SEC. 20. Every person making a statement required by this act shall make oath that the same is in all respects full, complete,

correct, and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that he has no knowledge of any other expenditures, direct or indirect, made or to be made on account of any item or matter covered by or referred to in this act, which are designed to evade the operation of any provision of this act, or likely to contribute to such evasion.

SEC. 21. All statements which are filed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be preserved for not less than fifteen months from the time of the election to which they relate, and shall, during that period, be open to public inspection.

SEC. 22. The secretary shall, at the expense of the state, provide every town with blank forms suitable for such statements, and receipts for statements as are required under this act.

SEC. 23. A clerk of a town shall give a receipt for any statement which shall be filed with him in accordance with the provisions of this act, at the request of the person filing the same.

SEC. 24. Every payment in respect of any expense incurred, which is to be accounted for under this act shall, unless the total expense payable to the same person is less than one dollar, be vouched for by a receipted bill stating the particulars of expense, and every voucher, receipt, or account required by this act shall be preserved for at least six months from the election to which they relate.

SEC. 25. Candidates for office to be filled by the electors of the entire state or of any district or division thereof larger than a town, and candidates for the office of United States senator, and treasurers of state and congressional political committees, and of political committees of a district or division larger than a town, shall file the returns and statements required by this act with the secretary.

Candidates for all other public offices and treasurers of town, city, borough, ward, and all other political committees, shall file their returns and statements in the office of the town clerk of the town in which takes place the election for which the said returns and statements are required.

SEC. 26. Any person who wilfully makes any false statement under oath as to any matter required by this act to be stated under oath, or who wilfully makes any false entry in any document to the truth of which he shall make oath in pursuance to the requirements of this act, whether the person administering the oath under which such false statement is made or false entry is sworn to, is in fact duly qualified to administer the same or not, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned in jail not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 27. If no money or other valuable thing was given, paid, expended, contributed, or promised, and no unfulfilled liabilities incurred by a candidate for public office to aid or promote his nomination or election, he shall file a sworn affidavit to that effect within fifteen days after the election for which he was a candidate.

SEC. 28. The superior court, the court of common pleas, and the district court shall have full equity powers to compel any person who fails to file a statement required by this act, or who files a statement which does not conform to the provisions of this act, in respect to sufficiency in detail, conformity to the truth or otherwise, or who fails to make oath as prescribed in section twenty, to comply with the provision of this act by filing such a statement as is required, and may compel such compliance, upon the petition of any candidate voted for or of any twenty persons qualified to vote at the election on account of which the expenditures, or a part thereof, were or are alleged to have been made.

No such petition shall be brought later than sixty days after such election against any one who has filed his account within the fifteen days required, excepting that a petition may be brought within thirty days of any payment which has not been stated within the statement so filed.

Proceedings under this section shall be advanced upon the dockets of said courts, if requested by either party, so that they may be tried and decided with as little delay as possible. No petition brought under this act shall be withdrawn or discontinued without the consent of the state's attorney of the county in which such petition is brought.

SEC. 29. No person called to testify in any proceedings under the preceding section shall be liable to criminal prosecution under this act or otherwise, for any matters or causes in respect to which he shall be examined, or to which his testimony shall relate, except the prosecution for perjury committed in such testimony.

SEC. 30. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 31. This act shall take effect on the first day of September, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

[House Bill No. 396.]

An Act concerning Elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The terms election and electors' meeting in this act shall apply only to meetings where a registry list is required by law to be used. The term registrars may apply to registrars of voters, or to deputies or assistants appointed by them.

SEC. 2. In towns not divided into voting districts, and in voting districts or wards where such divisions exist, the selectmen of the town shall provide suitable voting places, in such portions of such towns, or voting districts, as they shall prescribe, so that the

names of not more than five hundred electors shall appear upon the registry list of any voting place; and they shall give notice by posting upon the public signposts, and by advertisement in one or more newspapers, published in such town if any there be, and if not, in a newspaper circulating in such town, at least three weeks successively before every election, of the location of such voting places and their prescribed limits; *provided, however*, that in towns having less than one thousand electors on the registry list at the last preceding election, the selectmen may, if in their opinion the public good requires, select a single voting place for such town, provided that such single voting place shall be in a town hall or other convenient and accessible public building, where facilities and compartments sufficient to accommodate all the electors as set forth in this act may be provided; said voting places shall be arranged in such a manner that a portion of the room shall be separated from the remainder by a guard-rail or rope, with openings for the entrance of voters at one end, and their exit at the other end. In such enclosed portion of the room there shall be one compartment, not less than three feet six inches square for each one hundred electors on the registry list of such voting place, so arranged that an elector shall, while preparing his ballot, be secure from observation and at least eight feet from said guard-rail or rope. The sides and back of said compartment shall be at least seven feet six inches high, closely fitted at the corners, and without openings of any kind. The doorway shall be in front, and the top of the screen or door shall not be less than six feet and the bottom not more than three feet from the floor, and so hung as to swing into the compartment. Each of said compartments shall be provided with a shelf or table, which the moderator shall keep supplied with two or more pencils of first quality and medium hardness, and with means for artificial lighting when necessary. Said shelf shall be placed upon one side of the compartment in such a way as to necessitate the closing of the screen or door to enable the voter to mark his ballot upon it. Over each shelf or table, and in at least two places outside of the enclosure, there shall be a true transcript of section fourteen of this act, printed in English, and such other languages as the secretary of the state shall deem proper, and furnished to the town clerks of each town in such numbers as may be necessary. The ballot-boxes shall be placed within said enclosure, and not less than six feet from the guard-rail or rope. A table for the use of the registrars, and the person officially appointed to check the registry list, shall adjoin the guard-rail at the entrance, and the moderator shall assign positions outside said enclosure and near the entrance, to one representative of each political party nominating candidates that may desire to keep a check list, so that such persons may be able to check the name of every person entering the enclosure; and he shall also appoint an official checker and an assistant, one of whom shall be stationed at the

ballot-box during the time that votes are received and check the name of each elector as his ballot is deposited. A duplicate list of electors for each voting place shall be made for this purpose by the registrars. The provisions of this section shall apply to city and borough meetings and elections; the provisions relating to voting districts of towns shall apply to boroughs and to wards of cities, and the authority in such city or borough charged with the duty of designating the places for holding city, borough, and ward meetings shall perform with regard to such meetings the duties by this section imposed upon selectmen of towns.

SEC. 3. The authority having power to appoint election officers in cities, boroughs, towns, voting districts, or wards shall appoint such officers for each voting place established under the provisions of this act, and such officers shall perform the duties required by existing law and herein and hereafter imposed, and be liable to penalties as now provided by law for fraud or neglect in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 4. The registrars of voters, deputy registrars, or assistant registrars appointed for each voting place shall provide a registry list for such voting place, containing the names of electors residing within its prescribed limits.

SEC. 5. Ballots for all elections at which candidates for the office of presidential electors, governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer, comptroller, representative in congress, sheriff, senator, or judge of probate are to be voted for shall be provided by the secretary. Such ballots shall be uniform in size, printed on plain white paper of uniform quality, and shall bear the names of all candidates for each of said offices, nominated and returned to him in the manner provided in section eleven, designating the politics of each, and in the order in which they are received by him. After the names of candidates named for each office, there shall be sufficient space to enable the elector to write the name of a candidate if he so choose. Said ballot shall have printed plainly on the back thereof the words, "official ballot, general ticket," and shall be substantially like the form accompanying this section marked "Exhibit A." It shall be the duty of the secretary, at least one week before any such election, to forward by express, in two equal shipments upon different days, charges paid, taking receipts therefor, to the town clerk of each town in the state, three times as many ballots as there were names on the registry list of such town at the preceding election.

"EXHIBIT A."

GENERAL TICKET.

<p>MAKE A CROSS (X) IN THE VACANT SPACE AT THE RIGHT OF AND OPPOSITE TO THE NAMES OF CANDIDATES YOU WISH TO VOTE FOR.</p> <p>FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: VOTE FOR SIX.</p>	<p>S. B., A. D. G., T. O., E. C., S. G. R., H. S. N.,</p>	<p>Republican. " " " " "</p>		
	<p>J. H., A. C., C. A., T. E. M., J. H. B., E. R. R.,</p>	<p>Democratic. " " " " "</p>		
	<p>E. H. R., C. T. H., L. H. S., G. M. K., F. H. G., J. S. G.,</p>	<p>Prohibition. " " " " "</p>		
	<p>G. W. C., H. S. C., S. R. M., G. A., G. B. M., C. R.,</p>	<p>Ind. Labor. " " " " "</p>		

<p>MAKE A CROSS (X) IN THE VACANT ENCLOSED SPACE AT THE RIGHT OF AND OPPOSITE TO THE NAMES OF CANDIDATES YOU WISH TO VOTE FOR.</p>		Governor.	Vote for one.	C. R.,	Republican.		
				E. T. M.,	Democrat		
				E. M. F.,	Prohibition.		
				F. U.,	Ind. Labor.		
		Lieut.-Governor.	Vote for one.	P. W.,	Republican.		
				G. C.,	Democrat.		
				L. L.,	Prohibition.		
				W. H. H.,	Ind. Labor.		
		Secretary.	Vote for one.	S. G.,	Republican.		
				C. B.,	Democrat.		
				S. R.,	Prohibition.		
				M. S.,	Ind. Labor.		
		Treasurer.	Vote for one.	H. V. B. D.,	Republican.		
				M. R. H.,	Democrat		
				L. F.,	Prohibition.		
				F. S.,	Ind. Labor.		
		Comptroller.	Vote for one.	S. H. C.,	Republican.		
				A. A. G.,	Democrat.		
				D. M. J.,	Prohibition.		
				S. G. L.,	Ind. Labor.		
		Rep in Congress.	Vote for one.	C. H. A.,	Republican.		
				W. P. G.,	Democrat.		
				J. C. H.,	Prohibition.		
				S. G. H.,	Ind. Labor.		
		Sheriff.	Vote for one	J. R. P.,	Republican.		
				C. D. T.,	Democrat.		
				C. D. W.,	Prohibition.		
				J. A. H.,	Ind Labor.		
		Senator.	Vote for one.	A. F.,	Republican.		
				J. W.,	Democrat.		
				A. McC.,	Prohibition.		
				N. M. B.,	Ind. Labor.		
		Judge of Probate.	Vote for one.	A. F. H.,	Republican.		
				E. S. H.,	Democrat.		
				B. O.,	Prohibition.		
				A. V.,	Ind. Labor.		

SEC. 6. Ballots for city, borough, or town officers where a registry list is required by law to be used, and for representatives in the general assembly, shall be provided by the clerk of the city, borough, or town in the manner prescribed in the preceding section; such ballots shall bear the names of all candidates for the offices named thereon, nominated, and returned as provided in section e'even, and shall have printed upon the back the words, "official ballot," and the words, "representatives," "city officers," "borough officers," or "town officers," as the case may be. Where justices of the peace are to be elected, a separate ballot shall be provided for such officers, which shall have printed on the back the words, "official ballot, justices."

SEC. 7. All ballots furnished under the provisions of this act shall be in blocks or pads of even hundreds so far as possible, folded in the manner in which they are to be deposited by the voter on the lid of the ballot-box, and each package of one hundred or part thereof shall be sealed with a wrapper bearing an impression of the seal of the authority furnishing the same.

SEC. 8. Ballots for the purpose of voting upon questions submitted to the people by the general assembly shall be furnished by the secretary, and ballots for voting upon questions submitted by the authorities of cities, boroughs, and towns, by the clerks of such municipalities, and the purpose of such ballots shall be plainly designated on the back thereof.

SEC. 9. The clerk of each town shall, whenever any candidates for the offices named in section five or representatives in the general assembly are to be voted for, deliver or cause to be delivered to the moderator at each voting place in such town, within one hour and not less than ten minutes prior to the opening of the polls, one and one-half times as many official ballots of each kind to be voted at such election as there are names on the registry list at such voting place, taking receipts therefor; and the clerk of the city, borough, or town shall in like manner deliver or cause to be delivered ballots when officers of their respective municipalities are to be voted for as provided in section six.

SEC. 10. Upon the sworn statement of the moderator of any voting place that a certain number of the ballots delivered to him have been lost or destroyed, and that others are needed to allow the electors at such voting place to vote, the town, city, or borough clerk shall supply such deficiency from the ballots reserved by him.

SEC. 11. Nominations for officers named in section five shall be returned to the secretary of the state at least thirty days before the day of election, attested by the presiding officer of the convention or caucus naming the candidates, or by nomination papers signed, when the candidates are to be voted for throughout the state, by five hundred electors, in congressional districts by one hundred and fifty electors, in counties by one hundred electors, in senatorial districts by fifty electors, and in probate districts by twenty-five electors. Nominations for city, borough, and town officers, and for representatives in the general assembly, shall be

returned to the city, borough, or town clerk, at least ten days before the day of election, attested in like manner, or by nomination papers signed in municipalities having ten thousand or more electors by not less than one hundred electors, having five thousand and less than ten thousand by sixty electors, having one thousand or less by twenty-five electors. Any person declining a nomination may notify the officer to whom his nomination has been returned, in writing, within two days after the time limited for such return, and the party originally making the nomination may fill the vacancy within three days after such notice. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the state and the clerk of every municipality to preserve on file all papers relating to nominations received by them, with the date when received indorsed thereon.

SEC. 12. At any election held under the provisions of this act, after the boxes for the reception of ballots are declared open, no person except the moderator, registrars, box-tender, and peace officers when called upon by the moderator, the persons appointed officially to check the registry list, and such electors as are admitted in the manner hereinafter provided, shall be admitted within the enclosure formed by said guard-rail or rope, until said boxes are declared closed, and thereafter none except the moderator and the official counters, until the vote is declared and the ballot-boxes with the ballots returned thereto closed and sealed.

SEC. 13. After the announcement by the moderator of the opening of the ballot-boxes, at any time when one or more of the compartments for the preparation of ballots is unoccupied, any elector shall, upon being informed that his name is on the registry list at that voting place, unless challenged, be admitted within the enclosure, and his name checked. If his vote be challenged he must await the decision of the moderator as to whether or not he is an elector. The moderator shall immediately deliver to such admitted elector one ballot for each box in which he is entitled to vote, across the back of which he has indorsed his own name, and the elector shall, unless his ballot may be prepared for him under the provisions of section fifteen, in an unoccupied compartment at once prepare his ballot in the manner prescribed in section fourteen. If in so doing he should mutilate or spoil his ballot he may return it to the moderator and receive another in its place. Having prepared his ballot he shall immediately lay it on the lid of the ballot-box in such a manner that only the indorsement upon the back shall be visible, and leave the enclosure. Each elector shall be allowed five minutes to prepare his ballot, and if at the end of that time he has not done so, he shall return the ballot to the moderator and leave the enclosure.

SEC. 14. Every ballot shall be prepared by placing a cross (x) in the space at the right of and opposite to the name of each candidate that the elector desires to vote for, and refolding it in such a manner that the indorsements upon the back shall be the only writing or printing visible.

SEC. 15. Any elector who shall declare under oath that he is blind, or physically disabled so that he cannot prepare his ballot,

or that he was made an elector prior to the nineteenth day of November, 1855, and is unable to read, may apply to either registrar, who shall, under the observation of the other registrar, prepare his ballot in the manner provided in section fourteen, as he shall be directed by said elector. Such directions shall not be given in such manner as to be heard by any except said registrars. The moderator shall administer the oath, and any elector, who shall swear falsely to any of the declarations provided for in this section, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the penalties as provided in section 1485 of the general statutes, and the moderator shall preserve and deposit with the town clerk a record of the statement made under oath by each elector whose ballot is prepared under the provisions of this section, giving in each case of disability the cause thereof.

SEC. 16. If at any electors' meeting, any official or other person shall suggest the name of any political party or candidate, or the fitness or unfitness of any candidate or candidates for any office, to an elector, asking that his ballot be prepared, or in the hearing of any person in any voting place, with intent or in a manner liable to influence such elector, except as provided in section fifteen, such person shall, if convicted, be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 17. At any electors' meeting, held under the provisions of this act, only such ballots as bear the required indorsements upon the back shall be counted, and whenever, in the preparation of any ballot, the names of more candidates for any office are designated by the cross (x) as provided in section fourteen, than may by law be elected, such ballot shall not be counted for any candidate for that office, and when there is doubt as to which candidate for any office the elector intended to vote by affixing the cross (x) as provided in section fourteen, such ballot shall not be counted for any candidate for that office, but the moderator shall write "doubtful" on the margin of said ballot, opposite the names of the candidates for that office.

SEC. 18. The counters shall, in addition to the number of ballots found in each box, count the ballots intended for each box, but returned for any cause to the moderator, and the number of ballots remaining in the hands of the moderator uncalled for, and in the certificate required by section 237 of the general statutes, they shall state the number of such ballots.

SEC. 19. The presiding officer of each voting place shall, in the certificate required by section 240 of the general statutes, include the number of ballots received from the town clerk, the number not delivered to electors, and the number returned by electors. Said ballots shall be by the moderator inclosed in packages, bearing his signature and the number of ballots contained therein, and delivered to the town clerk, who shall preserve them for six months, with the ballots not delivered by him to presiding officers.

SEC. 20. It shall be unlawful for any election officer who may, during the progress of an election, or the counting of the ballots

cast thereat, obtain knowledge as to what candidates any elector cast his ballots for, to disclose such knowledge, and any person convicted of such offense shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned not more than one year nor less than six months.

SEC. 21. Any person who shall fraudulently obtain any ballot, printed by the secretary of the state, or the clerk of any town, city, or borough, or shall counterfeit the same, shall, if convicted of such offense, be fined not more than one thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the state prison not more than five years nor less than one year.

SEC. 22. Any elector who shall fail to deposit on the ballot-box, or return to the moderator before leaving the enclosure, all ballots given him in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than one year.

SEC. 23. The fees of town clerks for distributing ballots provided by the secretary of the state shall be for each voting place one dollar. The fees of city, borough, and town clerks for preparing copy and providing each form of ballot shall be one dollar, for distributing ballots to each voting place, one dollar.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 396.]

An Act concerning Electors and Elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The envelopes furnished by the secretary, under the provisions of section three of Chapter CCXLVII, of the public acts of 1889, shall be stamped with a facsimile of the seal of the state, together with the date of the election stamped or printed thereon, and no envelope shall be used at any election unless it is stamped with the date of such election.

SEC. 2. Any person other than the town clerk, or his assistant, or an official envelope booth-tender, who shall have in his possession, outside the place provided for holding an electors' meeting, or any person other than the official envelope booth-tender, who shall offer to another for the purpose of voting, an official envelope, or any person who shall take or receive for the purpose of voting, from any other person than the official envelope booth-tender in his booth, an official envelope, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the state prison, or county jail, not exceeding five years, or by such fine and imprisonment both.

SEC. 3. Section twelve of Chapter CCXLVII of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: Any voter may alter or change his ballot by erasing any name therefrom, or by inserting in place of any name, either in writing or by a paster, the name of any person for any office to be voted for thereon, other

than the person named thereon for such office; but any person who alters or changes his ballot in the manner provided by this section, or who offers to another any ballot altered or changed, in the manner provided by this section, or who knowingly and wilfully deposits in the ballot-boxes any ballot altered or changed in the manner provided by this section, for the purpose of having such ballot identified, so that the counter, or any other person, may know who has cast the same, shall, upon conviction of such offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

SEC. 4. Any person who shall wilfully print or circulate any ballot, which does not conform to the provisions of the first section of Chapter CCXLVII of the public acts of 1889, shall, upon conviction of such offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. At all town or city elections, the names of candidates for city officers and town officers shall be on separate ballots, but shall be put in one envelope.

SEC. 6. Every elector shall place the ballot or ballots which he desires to have cast and counted in the envelope, while he is in the booth provided for the preparation of ballots, and no elector shall place his ballots in an envelope, for the purpose of voting the same in any other place than such booth. Any elector who violates the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the moderator in charge of any electors' meeting, to seal the boxes to which the ballots have been returned at the close of the election, in the presence of two or more of the official counters, and before the box has been removed from the room where the ballots have been counted, and it shall be the duty of such official counters as are present at such time to indorse their initials also upon the seals.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the superior court in any contested election case, when an allegation is made in the complaint that ballots have been rejected, which should have been counted, or that ballots have been counted which should have been rejected, to require the ballot-box to be opened, and such ballots to be examined by the court; *provided*, it appears that such ballot-box has been properly sealed in accordance with law, and has been kept in the care and custody required by law.

SEC. 9. The official counters at any electors' meeting, immediately after the count is completed, shall, under their hands, or the hands of a majority of them, deliver to the moderator a certificate in duplicate, stating the whole number of envelopes found in their boxes, the number of ballots rejected because they contain a mark or device to indicate who cast the same, the number rejected for any other reasons, and the number of votes counted for each candidate and office respectively.

SEC. 10. The presiding officer of every electors' meeting shall, with the certificate upon the result of the electors' meeting, which

he is required to send by mail to the secretary of state, send to the secretary his certificate of the whole number of names on the registry lists, and the whole number checked as having voted at such elections.

SEC. 11. Section 240 of the general statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

[House Bill No. 544, Substitute for House Bill No. 396.]

An Act concerning Elections.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section one of Chapter CCXLVII of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: All ballots used at elections held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and at all regular town and city elections, shall be printed on plain white paper, furnished by the secretary of state as hereinafter provided. Such ballots shall be of uniform size, color, quality, and thickness for each ballot of the same class to be determined by the secretary. In addition to the official indorsement, the ballots shall contain only the names of the candidates, the titles of the officers voted for, and the name of the political party issuing the same; and the name of the political party issuing a ballot shall be printed thereon as "Republican," "Democratic," or "Prohibition," as the case may be, or in the briefest practicable form for any other party than either of those, and always without the word "party," and always without any such word as "for" or "the," or other unnecessary word before or after the name of the party; and where electors of president and vice-president are to be voted for, the title printed over the names of the candidates therefor shall read: "Electors of President and Vice-President"; and where a representative in congress is to be voted for, the title printed over the name of the candidate therefor shall read: "Representative in Congress"; and where state officers are to be voted for, the titles of those offices shall read: "Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller," respectively; and where other officers are to be voted for the titles of the offices shall be printed as they are respectively printed in the constitution of Connecticut, as last amended, or, where those offices are not mentioned in that constitution, as amended, then their titles shall be printed as they are printed in the statute which created them, respectively. The name of the party issuing the ballot, the title of the office voted for, and the names of the candidates shall be printed straight across the face of the ballots, in black ink, and in type of uniform size, to be prescribed by the secretary of state at least sixty days before any election held under the provisions of this act. Whenever paper shall be furnished to any party as

herein provided, the secretary shall deliver, with such paper, printed instructions prescribing the size of type to be used. The secretary shall cause blanks to be prepared of the dimensions prescribed by him, and shall cause to be printed on the back of each blank ballot the words "official ballot."

SEC. 2. Section three of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: The secretary shall furnish the town clerk of each town in the state, at least five days before each election held under the provisions of this act, a sufficient number of envelopes to supply each of the electors of such town or city at such election. Said envelopes shall not be less than three inches in width, nor less than five inches in length; and they shall be uniform in color and size, self-sealing, and printed with a facsimile of the seal of the state.

SEC. 3. Section six of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: Votes cast for electors of president and vice-president, governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer, comptroller, representative in congress, senator, sheriff, and judge of probate shall be on one ballot. Votes cast for representatives shall be on one ballot. Votes cast for city officers shall be on one ballot. Votes cast for town officers shall be on one ballot. Votes for justices of the peace shall be on one ballot.

SEC. 4. Section seven of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: The selectmen of each town shall provide, at the entrance into the enclosure prescribed by the provisions of section four of this act, an envelope booth and a ballot booth at which the voter may obtain ballots of any political party that he may desire. Each booth shall be in charge of two persons not of the same political party who shall be appointed by the registrars, and it shall be the duty of those in charge of the envelope booth to deliver to each elector as he enters the enclosure prescribed by section four, one official envelope and no more; but in case any elector shall so deface or injure such envelope as to render it unfit for use, upon returning said envelope to such booth-tenders, it shall be the duty of said tenders to furnish him with another official envelope. No official envelope shall be delivered to any elector until said envelope shall, in the presence of the elector, be indorsed by both of the persons in actual charge of the envelope booth at the time by marking thereon their respective initials with a pencil. No envelope not so indorsed shall be received by the box-tenders, and any envelope not so indorsed found in the box shall be thrown out and the ballot contained therein shall not be counted.

SEC. 5. Section nine of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: Each elector may place in the envelope received by him one ballot for electors of president and vice-president, state officers, representative in congress, senator, sheriff, and judge of probate, and one ballot for representative, or representatives, as the case may be, and one ballot for justices of the peace; but no elector shall place any ballot in any envelope when he is outside of one of the rooms or booths provided for by section four of this act; and before leaving that room or booth, and before entering the room or enclosure where the ballot-box is placed, he shall se-

curely seal the envelope in which he has placed his ballot or ballots. If more than one ballot containing the title of the same office shall be found in any envelope, neither of such ballots shall be counted for any person. And all such ballots shall be returned as rejected for being double ballots. If any envelope or ballot shall contain any mark or device so that the same may be identified in such a manner as to indicate who might have cast the same, it shall not be counted, but shall be kept by the moderator and returned to the town clerk in a separate package from the ballots which are counted at such election.

SEC. 6. Section twelve of said act is hereby amended to read as follows: All ballots cast in violation of the foregoing provisions, or which do not conform to the foregoing requirements, shall be void and not counted; *provided, however*, that any voter may alter his ballot when he is in one of the rooms or booths provided for by section four of this act by erasing or scratching any name therefrom, or by inserting in place of any name thereon, in writing or by a paster, the name of any person who is eligible to the office for which he is thus voted for.

SEC. 7. Every envelope when delivered by an envelope-booth tender to an elector, shall be stamped by means of a time stamp, with figures representing the hour and minute of its delivery; and no envelope enclosing a ballot shall be received by any ballot-box tender from any elector more than ten minutes after the time so represented; and it shall be the duty of the selectmen of each town to provide one or more time stamps for the use of the envelope-booth tenders at each envelope booth in that town.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 195.]

An Act amending Section 2952 of the General Statutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

That section 2952 of the general statutes be amended so as to read as follows: No estate in fee simple, fee tail, or any less estate shall be given by deed or will, to any persons but such as shall be at the time of the delivery of such deed, or the death of the testator, in being or to those who shall be in being at the termination of any estate for life created by such deed or will; and every estate given in fee tail, shall be an absolute estate in fee simple to the issue of the first donee in tail.

[Senate Bill No. 268.]

An Act to Punish Certain Offenses and to Establish a State
Reformatory.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General
Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. All idle persons without visible means of support, ^{Offenses.} and all beggars who go from door to door, or beg in the highways, all who travel from place to place without any lawful occasion, all persons sleeping in outhouses, barns or in the open air who can give no good account of themselves, all persons camping in the highway without the consent of the selectmen of the town, or on private property without the consent of the owner, all brawlers and fortune tellers, all drunkards, all common night walkers, all lewd, wanton and lascivious persons in speech or behavior, all persons who by day or by night frequent the streets, highways or public places or go abroad or about with the intent to entice, allure or invite any one to illicit sexual intercourse, and all persons who, without physical incapacity or other good cause, neglect or refuse to support members of their family for whose support they are legally bound, shall on first conviction be committed to the workhouse or common jail, and sentenced to hard labor for not less than ten nor more than sixty days; on a second conviction for not less than sixty nor more than one hundred and twenty days; and, on a third conviction for the same offense, all such persons shall be sent for not less than one year nor more than three years to the State Reformatory, which is hereby established.

SEC. 2. All persons twice convicted of any crime or misdemeanor other than those mentioned in section one of this act, which crime or misdemeanor is now punishable by imprisonment in a common jail, shall, when convicted a third time for the same offense, be committed to the State Reformatory for not less than one year nor more than three years. ^{Common jail offenses.}

SEC. 3. When any person is committed to the said Reformatory the term of imprisonment shall not be fixed or limited by the court, but it shall in no case exceed the term of three years. ^{Indeterminate sentence.}

SEC. 4. Persons who have been committed twice to the State Reformatory shall, upon a third conviction for any offense punishable by commitment to the same, be deemed incorrigibles and shall be bound over to the superior court, and upon conviction by the said court shall be sentenced to hard labor in the state prison for not less than five nor more than fifteen years. ^{Incorrigibles.}

SEC. 5. Jurisdiction for all offenses specified under section one of this act is hereby given to all judges and assistant judges of police courts, and to all justices of the peace in towns not having a police court, and for all offenses referred to in section two of this act jurisdiction shall remain where it now is. ^{Jurisdiction under act.}

SEC. 6. There shall be seven directors of the state reformatory, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent ^{Directors, how appointed and removed.}

of the senate. During the regular session of the general assembly of 1893 all of the said directors shall be appointed for four years from the first day of July, 1893, and during the regular session of the general assembly of 1897, and quadrennially thereafter, three of said directors shall be appointed for four years from the first day of July following their appointment, and during the regular session of the general assembly of 1901 and quadrennially thereafter four of said directors shall be appointed for four years from the first day of July following their appointment. The appointments shall be of a non-partisan character. The governor shall have power to remove any of said directors for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect after opportunity shall have been given the said directors to be heard upon written charges, and may fill any vacancy in their number which occurs during the recess of the general assembly, until its next regular session.

Directors, their duties.

SEC. 7. The directors shall make all necessary rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, for the proper discipline, instruction, and labor of the inmates of said reformatory. They shall appoint and fix the compensation of the general superintendent, the chaplain and physician, and shall have power to remove any of the said officers for incompetency, misconduct, or neglect of duty, after opportunity shall have been given the said officer to be heard, upon written charges; they shall also appoint, in writing, on the nomination of the superintendent, all subordinate officers; they shall, at all times, have free access to every part of the institution, to its inmates, and to all accounts and records of the officers of the same; they shall, collectively, make a quarterly inspection of the said reformatory, and a quarterly audit of the superintendent's accounts, and on or before the fifteenth day of January of each year shall make a report to the governor as to the condition of the buildings and grounds of said institution, the amount of money expended during the preceding year, with a detailed statement thereof and the amount likely to be required for the ensuing year; and of all their proceedings in regard to the inmates, together with suggestions and recommendations as to the criminal laws and the laws relating to said reformatory, which report shall be laid before the general assembly, and a copy thereof sent to the secretary of each state of the United States.

The superintendent.

SEC. 8. The superintendent shall manage the said reformatory subject to the rules and written orders of the directors, and shall be assisted by such number of officers and men as the directors shall from time to time determine, which officers and men shall be nominated by the superintendent and approved by the directors. He shall keep all the prisoners employed in such manner as to provide, so far as may be, for their support, their recovery from evil habits, the formation by them of the ability and disposition to support themselves and the care, through their surplus earnings, of their dependent families, and shall, under the control of the directors, establish and enforce such system of rewards and penalties as may seem best fitted to accomplish these results. He shall

also have control of the subordinate officers and men of the institution, and may suspend or remove the same on his written order.

SEC. 9. The directors, superintendent and all other officers and men employed in the said reformatory shall be duly sworn before entering upon their office; and the superintendent shall execute a bond to the state, with two or more sufficient sureties to the acceptance of the directors, for the faithful discharge of his duties. Officers' oath of office.

SEC. 10. Earnings of inmates, after deducting the cost of their support and other proper charges for the maintenance of the reformatory shall be appropriated and used as follows, to wit: One-fifth to a fund to be used at the discretion and under the control of the directors for the benefit of prisoners at their discharge; four-fifths to the dependent members of their families under the control of the selectmen of the town to which they belong; and if there be no such dependent persons, or if the said prisoners have no legal settlement in this state, then said four-fifths shall go to the care of the pauper insane and imbeciles of this state, under the direction of the comptroller of the state. Inmates, surplus earnings.

SEC. 11. Any time after the expiration of twelve months from the beginning of the detention of any prisoner the directors of said reformatory may release on parole said prisoner, if convinced of his probable reformation, under such rules and regulations as they may establish. And such prisoners so released on parole shall remain, while on parole, in the legal custody and under the control of the board of directors and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said reformatory; and full power to re-take and re-imprison any convict so upon parole is hereby conferred upon said board, whose written order, certified by the secretary, shall be sufficient warrant for all officers named in it to authorize such officers to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner; and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute said order as in the case of ordinary criminal process. Inmates, release on parole.

SEC. 12. Said directors shall appoint suitable persons in any part of the state, who shall be charged with the duty of supervising prisoners released on parole, and who shall perform such other lawful duties as may be required of them by the directors; and such persons shall be subject to direction and removal by said directors and shall be paid only for the duties actually performed by them under the order of the directors, a reasonable compensation for their services and no more, and the same shall be a charge upon and paid from the earnings or other funds of the reformatory. Inmates, paroled, supervision of.

SEC. 13. The directors first appointed under this act are authorized to secure a site, and to erect suitable buildings for the said reformatory and to employ such assistants and do all such other things as may be necessary to the preparation of said reformatory for use by the state; and the sum of dollars is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of this section, said sum to be paid on the order of said directors, at such times and in such amounts as they shall direct. Appropriations.

Act goes into
effect when.

SEC. 14. Such parts of this act as relate to commitments to the said reformatory shall go into effect on due proclamation by the governor of the state that the buildings are ready for occupancy. All other parts of this act shall go into effect at once.

REFERENCE INDEX.

Tables showing what sections of the general statutes have been affected by the public acts of 1889 and 1893.

The compiler has endeavored to make note of every useful reference to the general statutes made in the acts of 1889 and 1893. The tables show not only those sections that have been repealed and amended, but those that are a necessary part of the subject legislated upon in the several acts.

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3706	CC-6	
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3706	CCXLII	
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3709		XXIX	3829	CLXIV	
3713	CLXXXIII-1		3836	LXIII	
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3718	CIII	XXXIII	3851		LV
3720		LXXXII	3852		CIV
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3746	CCVIII		3929, Rep.	CLXXVIII-7	
3751	CCVIII		3930-3931	CCXLVIII	
3752		CXXXII	3932	CLXXVIII	
3762	CCXXXIII		3939	LXXXIX-3	
3766	XXIV-1	XVII	3940	XCIV-1	CCII- 6
3767	XXIV-2	XVII	3941	XCIV-2	CCII- 7
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3769		CLXIII	3965		XCIII
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3801	LXXXIX-2		3975		CCXXXIV- 2
3804	XLVIII-1		3978		CCLIII
3805	XLVIII-2		3980	CLIX	
3809	LXXXIV		4005-4007		CLXXII
3815	CXL	CXLIII	4021	CXII-87	CCXIV
3820	CCXXVII		4021	CXXIII-'87	CCXXXIX
3820	XXI		4021	{ XI-'85 CXIII-'83	CCXXXVIII
3821	CXXXVIII		4021	CXXVI-'87	CLXXXV
3821	LXXI	CIX	4021	LXXXVI-'87	LXXVIII-5
3828	CCXLVIII				

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CXIV	CCLVI	CCXX	CCXLIV
CXIX	LXXXI	CCXLVII	CCLXVI
CLXVIII	CCVIII	CCXLVIII-8	CCVII-1
CLXXI	CXXII	CCXLVIII-9	CCVII-2
CLXXX	CCLVII	CCXLVIII-11	CCVII-3
CLXXXI	CLII	CCXLIX	XCI
CCXXXVI	CCXV		

**Table showing what chapters of the acts of 1889 have
been repealed by acts of 1893.**

1889.	1893.	1889.	1893.
LIII	XLIV-8	CCXLI	CXCII-3
CXLVIII	CCLXIII	CCLIII	CLXX
CCXXV	CCI		

**Table showing what chapters of the acts of 1893 have
been amended.**

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LI	CXVI	CXLII	CCXXXV
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